Fruit Situation

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service

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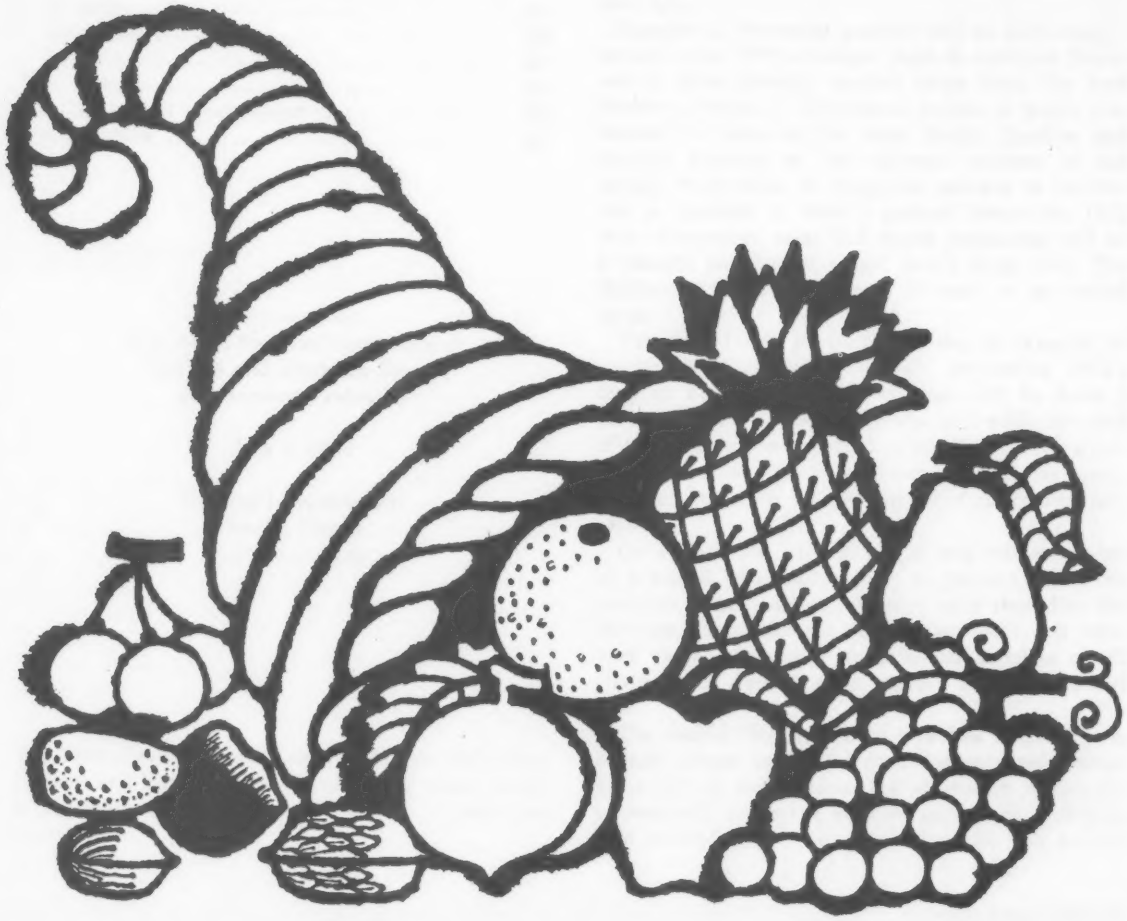

THE FRUIT SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Large Fruit Supplies, Moderate Price Increases In Prospect

Supplies of fresh fruit this summer will be large. The June 1 forecasts indicate, this summer's production of early harvested noncitrus fruit (excluding dried prunes) will be only slightly below last year's very large crops. In addition, remaining supplies of fresh citrus fruit are sharply larger than a year ago. Thus, large supplies combined with a weak economy will moderate the expected seasonal increase in grower prices for fresh and processing fruit and in retail prices for fresh fruits. Stocks of processed fruit are generally above a year ago, although smaller packs for a few crops and higher marketing costs likely will keep retail prices this summer above a year ago.

Supplies of freestone peaches will be down only 1 percent from 1979 as larger crops in northern States nearly offset sharply smaller crops from the nine Southern States. A 19-percent decline in peach production is indicated for both South Carolina and Georgia because of the adverse weather in the spring. Production of clingstone peaches in California is expected to total 4 percent below the 1979 crop. Altogether, total U.S. peach production will be 3 percent smaller than last year's large crop. The California nectarine crop is forecast to be record large.

The West Coast Bartlett pear crop is expected to approximate last year's output, surpassing 1978's crop by 27 percent. Sweet cherries will be down 4 percent from year's record production, while the crop of tart cherries is expected to be 45 percent larger. The California plum is up 3 percent from last year, but a substantially smaller supply of apricots is indicated.

On June 1, the 1979/80 citrus crop was estimated at a record 16.4 million tons, 23 percent above the previous season. All citrus crops have shared in the increase. Even though the harvest pace has been very rapid, remaining unharvested supplies of all citrus as of June 1 were sharply larger than last year.

The record Florida orange crop has resulted in a sharply larger pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) this season. The all-orange juice yield is currently projected at 1.33 gallons of 45-degree brix concentrate per box, compared with 1.34 gallons

for the 1978/79 season. Combined with the larger carryover stocks at the beginning of the season, the total supply of FCOJ will exceed last season's even with substantially reduced imports.

To stimulate FCOJ sales, promotions and subsequent promotion extensions ultimately reduce effective prices to $2.80 per dozen 6-ounce cans (f.o.b. Florida canneries) in early June, compared with $3.55-$3.60 a year ago. Nevertheless, stocks of FCOJ as of June 14 were almost 31 percent above year-earlier levels. If movement does not improve considerably, carryout of FCOJ at the end of the season also will be much larger than last season. Packers may ease prices further to relieve the burdensome stocks if prospects indicate another large orange crop in 1980/81.

So far this year, the index of grower prices for fresh and processing fruit has averaged almost 13 percent lower than last year. As the supply of citrus, apples, and strawberries declines during the summer, the index will advance, but will still average below last year's high levels. The large supply of soft fruit and citrus will moderate the seasonal increase. The index of consumer prices for fresh fruit has been moderately above a year ago and is expected to remain so because of continually increasing marketing costs. With the large supplies of summer fruit and a weakening general economy the rate of the increase in retail prices for fresh fruit is expected to slacken somewhat.

Reflecting the larger 1979 pack, stocks of most major canned fruits on June 1 were sharply larger than last year's depleted levels. Nevertheless, smaller crops—particularly of clingstone peaches and apricots—have led to grower-packer agreements ensuring higher grower prices this year. The 1980 canned fruit pack, particularly of peaches and fruit cocktail, will be smaller; however with inventories up, the total supply of canned fruit for the coming marketing year will still be ample.

Even with ample supplies, prices of canned fruit are expected to remain above year-earlier levels, reflecting higher costs of raw products, sugar, processing, and distribution. In response to good demand, wholesale prices of frozen strawberries have been considerably higher than a year ago. The smaller domestic pack in prospect and reduced imports from Mexico will further strengthen prices of frozen strawberries. Current supplies of dried fruit are ample and prices are lower than last year. Although the first forecast of the 1980 California grape crop will not be available until July 11, very early indications suggest that a good pack of raisins is in prospect.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

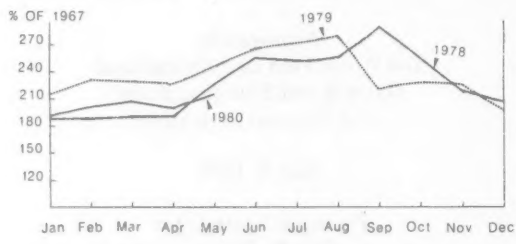
The June index of grower prices for fresh and processing fruit continued to push upward after moderating in April, but it was still substantially below year-earlier levels. The index advanced to 233 (1967=100) from 215 in May, as higher prices for oranges, lemons, apples, and strawberries plus new-crop peaches offset lower prices for grapefruit and pears. Good demand and seasonal decline in supplies continue to keep apple and strawberry prices firm. However, the substantially larger remaining supplies of citrus and the large soft-fruit production in prospect are expected to moderate the seasonal increase in fruit prices this summer. So far this year, the index of grower prices for all fruit has averaged almost 13 percent below year-earlier levels and is likely to remain so through the summer.

Table 1—Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1976	126	126	130	135
1977	143	151	159	200
1978	189	220	260	225
1979	226	244	258	233
1980	200	216		

Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB, ESCS.

FRESH FRUIT: PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS



Reflecting good demand for noncitrus fruit and higher marketing costs, the consumer price index (CPI-U) for fresh fruit has been moderately higher than a year ago. The index, as measured by the Bureau of the Labor Statistics (BLS), steadily advanced to 264.7 (1967=100) in May, 6 percent above 1979. Sharply to substantially higher prices of apples and bananas offset lower prices of oranges.

Table 2—Quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1976.....	146	161	170	166
1977.....	172	190	193	185
1978[1].....	196	223		
1978[2].....	194	222	247	221
1979.....	218	251	279	246
1980.....	238	[3]261		

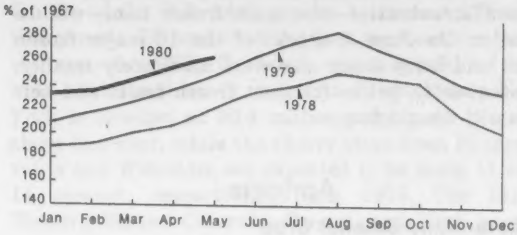
[1] From 1976-June 1978, these indexes were entitled Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, BLS discontinued these indexes as of June 1978. [2] Starting with Jan. 1978 new index entitled All Urban Consumers, replaces previous index. [3] Two-month average.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Transportation rates, a major component of fresh fruit marketing costs, have increased sharply. For instance, truck rates for a tray-packed carton of apples from Yakima, Washington to New York City averaged $3.05 during the first 6 months of 1980, compared with $2.63 a year ago. Despite larger supplies of processed fruit and juices, the CPI for processed fruit has also been higher. In May, it reached 125.4 (1967=100), up 0.3 percent from April and 7.4 percent above a year ago. Higher retail prices for processed fruit are attributed mainly to increased distribution costs as well as higher wholesale prices. With the general economy weakening and large supplies of summer fruit in prospect, the rate of increase in retail fruit prices is expected to slacken somewhat.

Higher costs of raw products and processing have kept wholesale prices of most processed fruit and

FRESH FRUIT : BLS CONSUMER INDEX



juices moderately higher than a year ago. The May BLS wholesale price index for canned fruit stood at 230.4 (1967=100)—8 percent higher than last year. Moderately to substantially higher prices were recorded for all canned fruit. Demand for canned fruit has been relatively good this season, but stocks of most canned items are still larger than last year's depleted levels. With the smaller clingstone peach crop in prospect, wholesale prices of canned peaches and fruit cocktail will remain firm.

The wholesale price index for canned fruit juice is also higher, primarily because of sharp price increases for grapefruit and pineapple juices. In contrast, prices of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) have been lower because of sharply larger supplies. In response to good demand, wholesale prices of frozen strawberries have been considerably higher than a year earlier. In contrast, sharply larger supplies of raisins have caused wholesale prices to drop well below last year's high levels—the result of 1978's crop failure.

NONCITRUS

Supplies of soft fruits will be relatively large this summer. If present indications are realized, this summer's production of early harvested noncitrus fruits (excluding dried prunes) will be only slightly below last year's large production. In addition, since stocks of most canned fruit are considerably greater than a year ago, the amount of some fruits diverted to fresh market may be larger than usual. However, because of higher marketing costs, consumer prices will probably remain above year-earlier levels.

The smaller clingstone peach crop in prospect will result in smaller packs of canned peaches and fruit cocktail. Nevertheless, the substantially larger inventories of most canned fruit indicate total supplies for the canning marketing year will still be adequate. Since processing costs will continue to rise and growers are currently negotiating higher contract prices for some fruits, canned fruit prices can be expected to remain firm in the coming season. However, the slow economy and high unemployment rates both here and abroad could dampen canned fruit prices.

Table 3—U.S. fruit production for selected crops, 1978, 1979, and indicated 1980

Crop	1978	1979	1980
	1,000 tons		
Apricots	126	145	124
Cherries, sweet	155	183	176
Cherries, tart	91	85	124
Nectarines	148	172	185
Peaches	1,348	1,489	1,450
Bartlett pears (West Coast)	468	593	593
California plums	154	175	180
Total	2,490	2,842	2,832
California prunes (dried basis)	132	133	160

Source: Crop Production, ESCS-SRS.

Total supplies of frozen fruits and berries will be smaller this marketing year than last. The pack of frozen strawberries—the main frozen item—will be smaller. On June 1, stocks of the 10 major frozen fruit and berry items also were moderately smaller. Consequently, prices for most frozen fruits and berries will remain firm.

Apricots

Substantially Smaller Crop

If current prospects are realized, the 1980 U.S. apricot crop will total 124,000 tons (113,000 metric tons), 14 percent less than last year. California, which accounts for about 97 percent of the U.S. total, expects to harvest 14 percent less than last year. The Utah crop of 1,600 tons is 20 percent below 1979. Despite ash fallout from the eruption of Mount St. Helens, a crop of 2,600 tons will be harvested in Washington this year, up 4 percent from 1979.

Most apricots are used for processing—canning accounted for 60 percent of the 1979 California apricot crop and drying 28 percent. With a smaller crop in prospect, the total 1980 pack of canned apricots will be subsequently less than in 1979. However, total supplies of canned apricots for 1980/81 are not expected to decrease appreciably because of the sharply larger carryover stocks. Thus, wholesale prices of canned apricots are not expected to advance much.

Bananas

Slightly Smaller Imports

U.S. imports of bananas during the first 4 months of 1980 totaled 785,988 metric tons, down 3 percent from the year-earlier period. The decline was due primarily to sharply reduced imports from Honduras and Panama. Imports from Honduras declined 12 percent, accounting for only 26 percent of total U.S. banana imports, compared with 28 percent last year.

Table 4—U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, calendar years, 1976-79

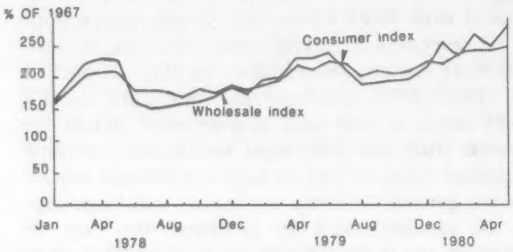
Country	1976	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 metric tons			
Colombia	111.3	105.5	174.7	199.9
Costa Rica	695.6	556.0	485.1	452.3
Ecuador	396.3	441.3	516.6	506.1
Guatemala	234.3	214.7	169.8	160.2
Honduras	485.4	512.1	540.6	621.6
Nicaragua	111.1	104.1	126.8	108.3
Panama	57.1	142.7	188.4	261.3
Other	11.9	40.4	35.6	28.1
Total	2,103.0	2,116.8	2,237.6	2,337.8

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Consequently, Ecuador has replaced Honduras as our leading supplier so far this year. Banana imports from Panama dropped 79 percent during this period. Substantially larger imports were reported for Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Columbia, which only partly offset the declines from other suppliers.

The smaller imports coupled with higher marketing costs have resulted in considerably higher banana prices so far this year. In May, the wholesale price stood at $8.06 a carton (40 pounds), compared with $6.66 last year. The higher wholesale prices have been reflected at the retail level. The CPI-U for May showed banana prices up 17.5 percent from a year earlier. Banana price increases may moderate somewhat this summer in view of the large supplies of deciduous fruit.

BANANA: BLS PRICE INDEXES



The index was entitled urban wage earners and clerical workers. BLS discontinued the index as of Jun. 1978, starting Jan. 1978 a new index entitled, all urban consumer, replaced previous index.

Cherries

Second Largest Crop of Sweet Cherry in Prospect

The 1980 sweet cherry crop is forecast at 176,100 tons (160,000 metric tons), 4 percent less than last year's record production, but 14 percent more than the 1978 crop. Production of sweet cherries in the six Western States is forecast at 147,000 tons (133,000 metric tons), 4 percent less than last year.

Washington, the leading State, expects to harvest 60,000 tons, down 13 percent from last year. Pollination weather was excellent, but fruit set was less than ideal. No noticeable loss is anticipated as a result of the Mount St. Helens eruption. California, the second largest producing State, will harvest 40,000 tons, 17 percent more than in 1979. Altogether, the Western States accounted for 84 percent of the total crop, the same as a year earlier.

The production forecast for the Great Lake States is slightly lower than last year. Michigan, the leading State, with a crop of 23,000 tons, is down 6 percent from 1979 and 34 percent below the 1978 crop.

This is the result of cool spring temperatures, poor pollination, some freeze damage and a large fruit crop. Table 5 shows sweet cherry production, by States, for 1978, 1979, and indicated 1980.

Because of early harvest in California, shipments of fresh cherries through mid-June were considerably above year-earlier levels. However, early June prices at the shipping points for California sweet cherries averaged almost the same as a year ago. Shipments of sweet cherries for fresh market will increase, while usage for canning and brining is likely to decline. Total stocks of canned cherries on April 1 were well above year-earlier levels because of 1979's sharply larger pack. Utilization of the 1979 sweet cherry crop was fresh market, 47 percent; brined, 41 percent; canned, 8 percent; and other (including frozen and juice), 4 percent.

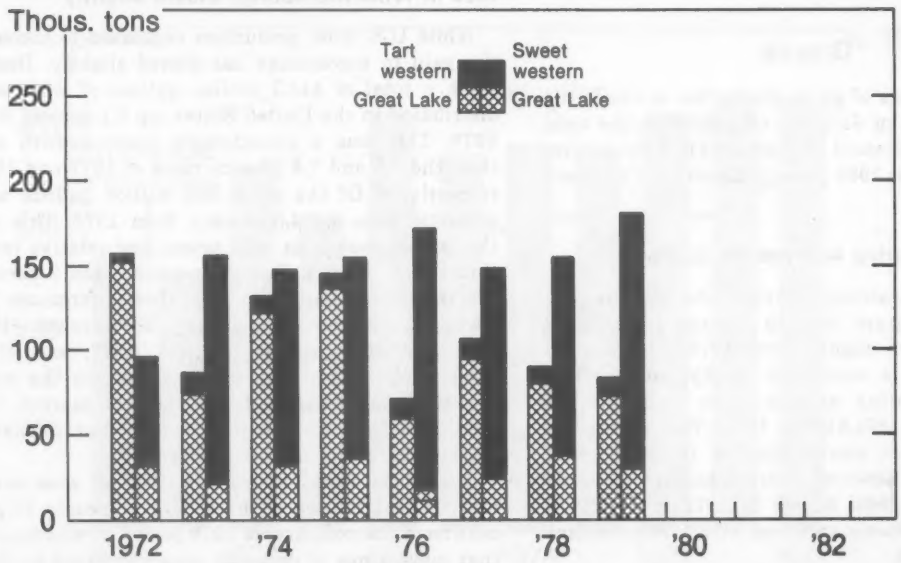
Sharply Larger Tart Cherry Crop Expected

The 1980 U.S. tart cherry crop is forecast at 247 million pounds (112,000 metric tons), 45 percent larger than in 1979 and 36 percent above the 1978 crop. Output in the Great Lake States (Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) is estimated at 223.5 million pounds, 51 percent larger than last year and 36 percent more than the 1978 total. Michigan, normally accounting for about three-fourths of the U.S. total, expects to harvest 175 million pounds, 75 percent above last year and the largest crop since 1975. The larger crop is attributed to a mild winter and heavy fruit sets. Production in New York is forecast at 30.4 million pounds, 11 percent above last year, while the cherry crops from Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are expected to be down 11 and 14 percent, respectively, from 1979. The three Western States, Colorado, Oregon, and Utah expect tart cherry production to total 23.8 million pounds, up 7 percent from last year.

The American Agricultural Marketing Association has announced its recommended 1980 base price for tart cherry growers. Prices range from 28.0 cents a pound for 92 grade score for a crop of 220 million pounds to 34.5 cents a pound for a crop of 180 million pounds. Last year, processors paid a base price of 46 cents a pound.

Almost all of the tart cherry crop is processed. Canned tart cherry supplies on April 1 were four times larger than a year ago, and stocks of frozen tart cherries on June 1 were 25 percent above year-earlier levels. Thus, combined with the larger pack in prospect, total supplies of processed cherries for

U.S. Cherry Production*



*Total production.

USDA

Neg ESCS 637-80 (6)

Table 5—Cherries: Production by type, 12 States, 1978, 1979, and indicated 1980

State	Sweet			Tart			All varieties		
	1978	1979[1]	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
					Tons				
New York	3,500	4,200	5,400	9,450	13,650	15,200	12,950	17,850	20,600
Pennsylvania	750	950	1,100	3,100	3,150	2,800	3,850	4,100	3,900
Ohio	--	--	--	100	--		100	--	--
Michigan	35,000	24,500	23,000	64,000	50,000	87,500	99,000	74,500	110,500
Wisconsin	--	--	--	5,750	7,300	6,250	5,750	7,300	6,250
5 Great Lake States	39,250	29,650	29,500	82,400	74,100	111,750	121,650	103,750	141,250
Montana	1,850	2,950	2,200	--	--	--	1,850	2,950	2,200
Idaho	2,500	3,000	2,700	--	--	--	2,500	3,000	2,700
Colorado	150	([2])	([2])	650	850	1,400	800	850	1,400
Utah	3,000	5,600	5,700	5,650	8,500	7,500	8,650	14,100	13,200
Washington	59,300	69,000	60,000	--	--	--	59,300	69,000	60,000
Oregon	35,000	38,000	36,000	1,900	1,750	3,000	36,900	39,750	39,000
California	14,000	34,300	40,000	--	--	--	14,000	34,300	40,000
7 Western States	115,800	152,850	146,600	8,200	11,100	11,900	124,000	163,950	158,500
12 States	155,050	182,500	176,100	90,600	85,200	123,650	245,650	267,700	299,750

[1] Includes unharvested production and excess cullage, (Tons): Total sweet, 1979-150. [2] Estimates discontinued after 1978 crop.

Source: Crop Production, ESCS-SRS.

the 1980/81 marketing year will be well above a year ago. Despite smaller movement, wholesale prices of canned tart cherries have been sharply above a year ago. Prices are expected to weaken somewhat in light of the prospective larger supplies.

Grapes

Official estimates of grape production in California will be available on July 11, with data on the total U.S. grape crop released on August 11. With general favorable weather, 1980 grape prospects in California are good.

Larger New Planting Acreage for Grapes

A recent grape acreage survey indicated that the total California grape bearing acreage during 1979 was 602,841, down slightly from 1978. Virtually all of the decrease is accounted for by wine variety grapes, with bearing acreage down from 313,654 acres in 1978 to 301,514 in 1979. This marks the second consecutive annual decline in wine grape bearing acreage. However, bearing acreage for table grapes increased from 62,245 in 1978 to 68,859 in 1979. Acreage of raisin varieties, at 239,773, remains almost unchanged.

In contrast, planting of grapes in 1979 showed substantial increases for all three grape varieties. The largest increase in acreage is recorded for wine-variety grapes, while table grapes showed the largest percentage increase. This marks the fourth consecutive annual increase in planting acreage for all varieties of grapes. In view of the planting acreage, potentially larger grape crops can be expected in the years ahead.

Rise in Wine Marketings Slows Slightly

While U.S. wine production continues to increase, the gain in marketings has slowed slightly. During 1979, a total of 444.3 million gallons of wine were distributed in the United States, up 3.1 percent from 1978. This was a considerably lower growth rate than the 6.5 and 7.4 percent rates of 1977 and 1978, respectively. Of the total, 352 million gallons were domestic wine, up 4.5 percent from 1978. This was the largest growth in both actual and relative terms since 1975. Total gallonage imported was 2 percent less than the record high 1978. This performance followed 3 successful years of very rapid growth—19.5, 16.6, and 36.9 percent in 1976, 1977, and 1978, respectively. This could be attributed to the rapid growth in table wine sales in the U.S. market. The good gain for domestic wine raised that segment's market share from 78.2 to 79.3 percent.

During the first 2 months of 1980, all wine entering U.S. distribution channels was up nearly 18 percent from the comparable 1979 period. It was notable that marketings of domestic wine continued to show strength. At the same time, imports resumed the upward trend, increasing 43 percent from a year ago. Most of the increase was accounted for by table wines. Despite the increased sales, inventories of U.S. wines on February 29, at 524 million gallons,

Table 6—Wine: Inventories in California, other States, and United States[1]

Area and type of wine	February 29		
	1980[3]	1979[4]	1978[4]
	1,000 gallons		
California:			
Table	386,161	349,442	344,068
Dessert	55,105	56,657	70,443
Other	13,225	14,381	12,544
Total	454,491	420,480	427,055
Other States:			
Table	53,620	31,474	27,943
Dessert	12,045	11,356	11,829
Other	4,152	4,260	4,061
Total	69,817	47,590	43,833
United States[2]:			
Table	439,781	380,872	372,023
Dessert	67,150	68,168	82,272
Other	17,377	18,645	16,609
Total	524,308	467,685	470,904

[1] Inventories in bonded wineries and wine cellars. Excludes substandard wine produced as distilling material. [2] Sum of components is not equal to total in all cases as a result of rounding individual figures. [3] Preliminary. [4] Sum of figures for California and Other States may not equal U.S. totals because U.S. totals are revised figures and revised figures are not available for individual states.

Source: Prepared by Wine Institute from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

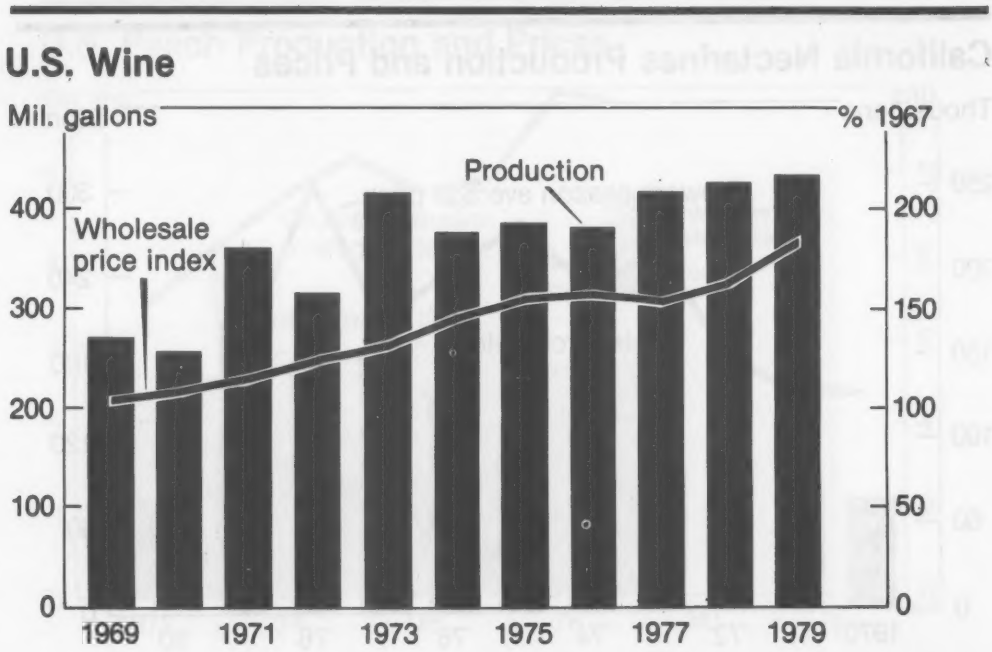
were 12 percent higher than a year earlier, due entirely to the sharp increase in table wine.

Despite larger inventories, the BLS wholesale price index for table and dessert wine (in fifths, f.o.b. winery) steadily advanced to 204.6 (1967=100) in May, 9 percent above the year-earlier level.

Retail prices for table and dessert wines also continued to advance in 1979 and 1980 despite the larger wine supplies. The CPI-U averaged 208.5 (1967=100) during May, about 8.2 percent above a year ago.

Raisin Stocks Larger, Prices Lower

At the end of the current marketing year, raisin carryover stocks are expected to be sharply above last year's low level, chiefly because this season's pack was more than double last year's. While the first USDA California grape crop estimate will not be available until July 11, an industry survey in April of the Thompson Seedless crop in Fresno County, California, revealed that the weighted average bunch count was 30.8 bunches per vine, compared with 33 bunches in 1979. However, with 1979's bearing acreage for raisin and table grapes estimated up 10 percent from 1978, prospects for Thompson Seedless production are favorable.



1979 production preliminary.

USDA

Neg. ESCS 249-80 (6)

Although the crop size of raisin varieties, namely Thompson Seedless, is important, the new raisin pack will also depend in large part on purchases by wineries and to some extent on the amount of raw product used for the fresh market. With larger inventories of wine, fewer Thompson Seedless grapes are likely to be used by wineries if good crop prospects for wine varieties materialize. Combining a larger carryover of raisins with the likelihood that a smaller quantity of Thompson Seedless will be purchased by wineries, potential raisin supplies could be larger again during 1980/81 than in 1979/80. Although the first forecast of the 1980 California grape crop will not be available unitl July 11, very early indications suggest that a good pack of raisins is in prospect.

So far this season, demand for raisins has been very strong. According to the Raisin Administrative Committee, total shipments of raisins from August 1, 1979 to June 1, 1980 were 63 percent above year-earlier levels when raisins were not available due to the short crop. Exports were also up, with increases recorded for every region of the world. At 50,560 tons, total exports of raisins between September 1 and April 30 were 247 percent larger than a year ago. Japan continues to be our largest customer, taking 244 percent more than a year ago. Sharply larger quantities have also been shipped to Canada and West Germany. After having shipped virtually no raisins to France in previous years, demand for U.S. raisins in the French market has been very active this marketing season. Below-normal production and the economic and political turmoil in Afghanistan and Iran has been reflected in the strong demand for U.S. raisins this season.

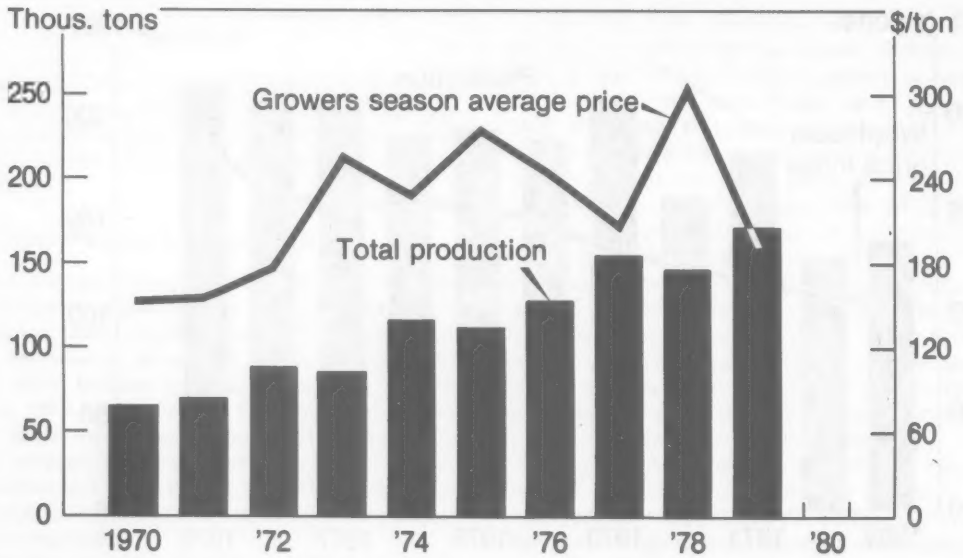
In response to sharply larger supplies, wholesale prices of raisins have been sharply below last year's high levels. The May BLS wholesale price was $24.38 a case (24/15 ounce), compared with $34.91 a year ago.

Nectarines

Record Crop

The California nectarine crop is forecast at a record 185,000 tons (168,000 metric tons), 8 percent more than last year and 25 percent above 1978. The continued increase in production is mainly the result of an expansion of bearing acreage. The bearing acreage in 1979 is currently estimated at 16,160 acres, compared with 14,733 acres in 1978. Thus, potentially larger nectarine production can be

California Nectarines Production and Prices



1979 preliminary.

expected in the years ahead if weather conditions are favorable.

Nearly all nectarines are used fresh. Harvest was started later than last year, and as a result the total shipments through early June were behind last year's pace. In mid-June, f.o.b. prices of nectarines in central and southern San Joaquin Valley were quoted at $7.60 for a 2-layer lug (tray pack 56-99s, various varieties)—19 percent above a year ago. Prices are expected to decline as the season progresses. The 1979 season average grower price for fresh nectarines was $195 a ton, compared with $313 in 1978. The recent lower prices could average lower prices for the season.

Peaches

Smaller Supplies of Fresh Peaches

Peach production is forecast at 2.90 billion pounds (1.32 million metric tons), 3 percent below 1979 but 7 percent above the 1978 harvest. Excluding California clingstones, the U.S. peach crop is forecast at 1.56 billion pounds, down only 1 percent from 1979, primarily reflecting the sharply smaller crops from the nine Southern States.

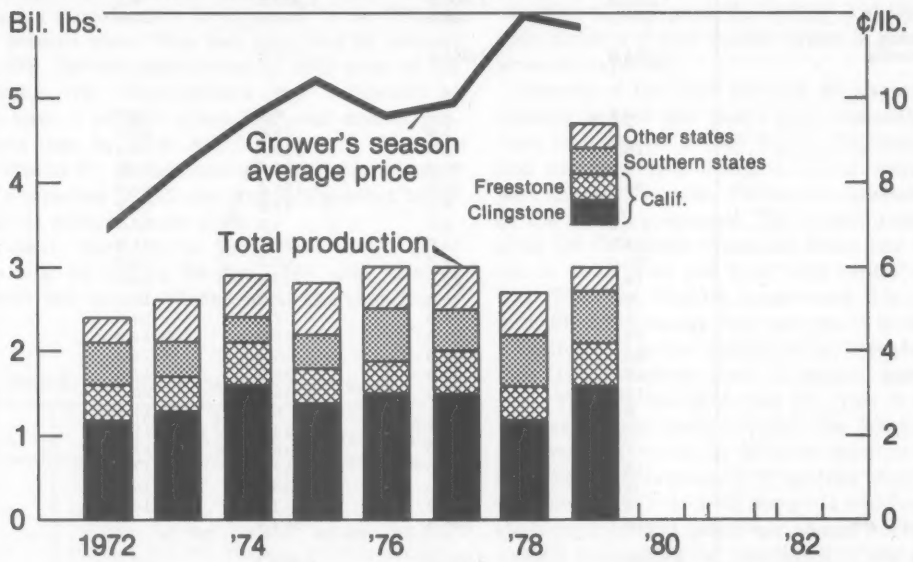
The nine Southern States are expected to produce 524 million pounds, 19 percent less than last year. South Carolina, the leading State, expects to harvest 285 million pounds, 19 percent below the 1979 crop. Poor pollination caused by low temperatures and rain during bloom and dry weather during the last half of May caused the smaller crop. The Georgia crop is forecast at 110 million pounds, also 19 percent below last year.

Prospects for peach production are favorable in the Northern States. New Jersey expects to harvest 115 million pounds, up 21 percent from last year. The Pennsylvania crop is expected to be 16 percent larger, and the Michigan crop will be up 71 percent.

In the Western States, prospects for peach production are mixed. In California, the freestone peach crop is forecast at 450 million pounds and the clingstone crop at 1.34 billion pounds, down 4 percent for both from last year. Growing conditions have been excellent in Washington with a crop of 35 million pounds, up 13 percent from 1979 despite ash fallout from Mount St. Helens. Larger crops are also expected in Colorado and Idaho, but smaller crops are in prospect for Oregon and Utah.

Because of the smaller crop, total shipments of fresh peaches through mid-June were running con-

U.S. Peach Production and Prices



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siderably behind last year's pace. In mid-June, f.o.b. prices at the major shipping points were much higher than a year ago. In the central and southern San Joaquin Valley, California f.o.b. prices for a 2-layer lug (tray pack, U.S. No. 1 grade) were quoted at $5.95, compared with $5.20 a year ago. At central Georgia and South Carolina shipping points, f.o.b. prices were also generally higher. Prices for early season peaches in the Southern States are expected to decline as supplies increase, but they may remain above year-earlier levels. However, with heavier supplies expected from most of the late States, f.o.b. prices during August and September are likely to be lower than a year ago.

Ample Supplies of Canned Clingstone Peaches Expected

Stocks of canned clingstone peaches at the end of the season were sharply above last year's low levels. Even with the lowest carryin in recent years at the beginning of the 1979/80 season, last summer's sharply larger pack resulted in the current larger stock position. Movement during 1979/80 was almost the

Table 7—Peaches: Total production and season average prices received by growers, 1978, 1979, and indicated 1980 production

State	Production			Price per pound[1]	
	1978[2]	1979[3]	1980	1978	1979
	Million pounds			*Cents*	
Southern States:					
North Carolina	45.0	50.0	45.0	16.0	16.3
South Carolina	315.0	350.0	285.0	15.5	13.9
Georgia	120.0	135.0	110.0	15.6	11.3
Alabama	15.0	14.0	14.0	16.6	18.5
Mississippi	4.0	3.0	2.8	20.0	20.0
Arkansas	37.0	36.0	38.0	12.5	13.8
Louisiana	6.5	7.0	4.0	20.0	23.0
Oklahoma	8.5	12.0	10.0	14.2	15.2
Texas	40.0	36.0	15.0	17.0	20.0
Total Southern States	591.0	643.0	523.8		
California:					
Clingstone[3]	1,230.0	1,400.0	1,320.0	8.1	8.9
Freestons	394.0	468.0	450.0	11.5	10.9
Total California	1,624.0	1,868.0	1,770.0		
Other States:					
Massachusetts	3.5	3.3	4.0	29.0	32.0
Connecticut	6.3	5.0	6.0	29.0	32.0
New York	16.0	6.7	13.0	18.5	22.2
New Jersey	70.0	95.0	115.0	23.6	16.9
Pennsylvania	85.0	90.0	105.0	15.8	14.8
Ohio	5.0	4.0	12.0	23.7	26.0
Indiana	5.0	4.0	9.0	22.0	22.0
Illinois	16.0	15.0	26.0	21.9	18.5
Michigan	60.0	35.0	60.0	16.0	19.4
Missouri	14.0	12.0	17.0	16.0	21.5
Kansas	5.0	5.0	6.5	17.6	25.0
Delaware	2.3	1.5	2.4	10.5	13.0
Maryland	24.0	21.0	25.0	13.3	14.3
Virginia	40.0	32.0	36.0	14.3	13.2
West Virginia	25.0	24.0	28.0	17.8	16.8
Kentucky	11.0	15.0	15.5	20.0	21.0
Tennessee	8.4	8.5	9.5	16.0	17.0
Idaho	11.0	10.5	13.0	12.5	15.0
Colorado	7.2	14.0	18.5	17.7	20.8
Utah	15.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Washington	38.0	31.0	35.0	14.4	16.2
Oregon	13.0	16.0	13.0	14.7	17.9
Total Other States	480.7	466.5	586.4		
United States	2,695.7	2,977.5	2,880.2	12.1	11.7

[1] Season average price received by growers. [2] Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (million pounds): United States, 1978-19.0, 1979-16.0. [3] California clingstones is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1978-120.0, 1979-90.0.

Source: Crop Production, ESCS.

same as the previous season. Promotional allowances in recent months resulted in improved movement. Exports have improved recently, but so far through April they were down moderately from last season. Substantial decreases in shipment to Europe and Japan were chiefly responsible.

The California Canning Peach Association announced a sliding scale of prices for grower deliveries to processors for the 1980 crop. Prices range from $155 a ton for U.S. No. 1 Grade if more than 615,000 tons are delivered to $185 if less than 525,000 tons. Last year, the average base price to growers was $150 a ton. The 1980 base price is likely to average higher.

Even though the pack is expected to be smaller this summer than last, the 1980/81 supply of canned cling peaches will not be much smaller than in 1979/80 because of the larger carryover. However, prices are likely to remain firm in view of the higher costs of raw products, sugar, and processing. In May, the BLS wholesale price of canned clingstone peaches was $7.77 (12-2-1/2's), up almost 4 percent from a year ago.

Pears

Bartlett Pear Crop the Same Size as Last Year

The West Coast Bartlett pear crop is forecast at 593,000 tons (538,000 metric tons), the same as in 1979 but up 27 percent from 1978.

California's production is expected to be 360,000 tons, 1 percent more than last year and 28 percent above 1978. The set appears heavy, with most of the fruit sizing well. Washington's crop is forecast at 155,000 tons, 1 percent above last year and 17 percent more than in 1978. Ash fallout from the eruption of Mount St. Helens caused very little damage. Oregon's expected 78,000 ton crop is 8 percent below 1979 but 41 percent above 1978.

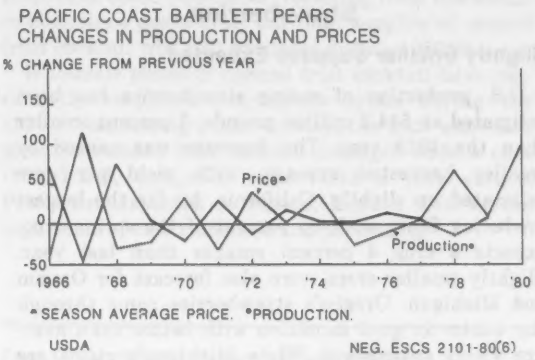
At present, there are no indications of the price growers will be asking for the 1980 crop. Grower prices will not be established until the crop moves closer to harvest. The relatively larger crop and sharply larger stocks of canned pears could dampen pear prices. Canners generally absorb about four-fifths of the West Coast Bartlett pear crop. Fruit quality and the competition that develops from other fruits will also affect prices.

Table 8—West Coast Bartlett pear production

State	1976	1977[1]	1978	1979	Indicated 1980
	Tons				
Washington ..	140,000	138,000	132,000	153,000	155,000
Oregon	75,000	80,000	55,500	85,000	78,000
California ...	365,000	326,000	281,000	355,000	360,000
Total	580,000	544,000	468,500	593,000	593,000

[1] Includes unharvested production and excess cullage, (Tons): 1977-1,000.

Source: Crop Report, ESCS-SRS.



Plums and Prunes

More Plums and Prunes

California's plum production is forecast at 180,000 tons (163,000 metric tons), 3 percent greater than in 1979 and 17 percent above 1978. Quality of early varieties is very good, but sizing is slower than last year. Growth of late variety plums is good, and large sizes are expected.

Because of the later harvest, shipments so far are running behind last year's pace. Consequently, mid-June f.o.b. prices for Red Beauty Varieties in central and southern San Joaquin Valley were generally well above a year ago. Prices are expected to decline as the season progresses. The season average grower price for California plums for fresh use was $273 a ton in 1979, with the total crop valued at $47 million. With the slightly larger crop this year, prices probably will average near last year's levels.

California's prune production is forecast at 160,000 tons (145,000 metric tons), 20 percent more than last year. The set was good, and the fruit is sizing well. The larger crop combined with the larger carryin in prospect will result in 1980/81 supplies well above last season. This season's shipments (August 1, 1979 to June 1, 1980) to both domestic and foreign markets were 6 percent below last season's levels. Europe, usually accounting for two-thirds of our dried prune exports, purchased 13 percent less than last season. Most countries shared the decrease. The slower movement has resulted in unshipped supplies on June 1, 1980, approximately 31 percent larger than a year ago.

In response to the slow movement, wholesale prices of dried prunes were reduced. In May, the BLS wholesale price averaged $17.07 a case (24 one-pound packages), compared with $17.28 a year ago. With larger supplies in prospect, prices may ease some more.

Strawberries

Slightly Smaller Supplies Expected

U.S. production of spring strawberries has been estimated at 544.2 million pounds, 3 percent smaller than the 1979 crop. The decrease was caused by smaller harvested acreage, with yield per acre estimated up slightly. California, by far the largest producing State with 86 percent of the spring crop, expects a crop 4 percent smaller than last year. Slightly smaller crops were also forecast for Oregon and Michigan. Oregon's strawberries came through the winter in good condition with better than average yields anticipated. While Michigan's yields are expected to be higher, a smaller acreage for harvest is offsetting. In contrast, Washington's 1980 crop, at 21.5 million pounds, was up almost one-third from 1979. Winter damage was minimal. The set was good, and berries are ripening a little earlier than normal.

At 42 million pounds, this season's winter strawberry crop from Florida was 10 percent larger than last season. Early in the season, grower prices for fresh strawberries averaged moderately below last year's high levels. Prices have fallen sharply, with increasing supplies from California, but they were still above last year's levels. However, in June, grower prices for fresh strawberries advanced again to 48.5 cents a pound, compared with 38.3 cents a year earlier. Sharply smaller imports of fresh strawberries from Mexico also strengthened grower prices somewhat. Imports of fresh strawberries from Mexico during the first 4 months totaled 3,863 metric tons, down 64 percent from 1979.

Smaller Supplies of Frozen Strawberries in Prospect

At the beginning of the 1980 pack season (May 1), carryover stocks of frozen strawberries—at 99.6 million pounds—were a tenth larger than last season, primarily reflecting smaller movement. Through June 7, this season's deliveries of No. 1 grade strawberries to freezers totaled 34.5 million pounds, compared with 71.1 million a year ago. Deliveries are expected to accelerate as southern fields in California switch from fresh market to processing. Nevertheless, this year's total delivery to California's freezers will fall below last year's because of the smaller crop.

Harvesting has begun in Oregon and Washington and strawberries escaped any damage from volcanic activity in the area. With the combined production in Oregon and Washington, larger deliveries to processors are expected to surpass last season's volume.

So far this year, imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico have been down substantially. Thus, even with larger carryin, the total supply of frozen

Table 9—Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1978, 1979, and indicated 1980[1]

Crop and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1978	1979	1980[2]	1978	1979	1980[2]	1978	1979	1980[2]
	1,000 acres			*1,000 pounds*			*Million pounds*		
Strawberries:									
Winter:									
Florida	2.0	2.4	2.4	14.5	16.0	17.5	29.0	38.4	42.0
Spring:									
California	12.9	11.5	11.0	40.0	42.5	42.5	516.0	488.8	467.5
Michigan	2.7	2.5	2.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	15.4	13.5	12.9
Oregon	5.0	5.2	5.1	6.8	8.2	8.3	34.0	42.6	42.3
Washington	3.3	3.1	2.9	5.3	5.3	7.4	17.5	16.4	21.5
Subtotal	23.9	22.3	21.3	24.4	25.2	25.5	582.9	561.3	544.2
Minor States[3]	9.6	9.3		3.9	4.1		37.9	38.0	
Total spring	33.5	31.6		18.5	19.0		620.8	599.3	
United States	35.5	34.0		18.3	18.8		649.8	637.7	

[1] Includes processing. [2] Missing data will be published in the Vegetables-Fresh Market 1980 Annual Summary to be released December 22, 1980.. [3] Arkansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Source: Vegetable Report, ESCS-SRS.

strawberries for 1980/81 is still likely to be well below last season's levels. The current field price for California berries is 27 cents a pound, compared with 26 cents a year ago. Prices are expected to remain above year-earlier levels in light of the smaller crop.

Wholesale prices of frozen strawberries have been higher than a year ago. The May BLS wholesale price, at $6.21 a case (12 10-ounce package), was 18 percent above year-earlier levels. Prices are expected to remain higher, reflecting increases in raw materials, sugar, labor, and packaging costs.

Table 10—U.S. strawberry imports

Year	Fresh		Frozen	
	Jan.-Apr.	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Apr.	Jan.-Dec.
	Million pounds			
1974 . . .	35.4	43.7	56.7	117.1
1975 . . .	25.4	34.6	39.8	97.5
1976 . . .	12.6	21.6	17.6	49.6
1977 . . .	19.4	24.7	48.4	97.0
1978 . . .	27.2	33.7	49.6	97.6
1979 . . .	23.6	31.0	48.4	112.2
1980 . . .	8.5		39.9	

Source: Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

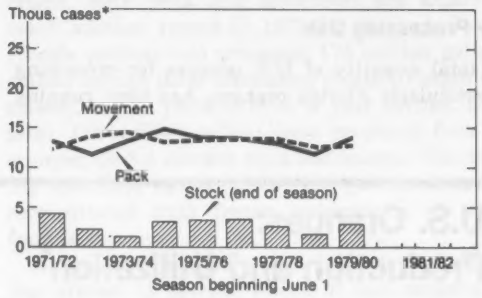
Other Fruits

Ample Supplies of Canned Fruit Cocktail Expected

Despite higher prices, shipments of canned fruit cocktail have been relatively good during 1979/80 due entirely to strong export demand. Exports through April this year have increased 24 percent from a year ago, with strong gains from the EC. Exports to the EC totaled 10,552 metric tons, up 112 percent from last season and accounted for almost 20 percent of total exports. Canada, our largest customer, purchased almost 6 percent more than last year. However, carryover stocks on June 1 were still substantially above year-earlier levels. The total pack could be smaller, resulting from the smaller clingstone peach crop, but total supplies of canned fruit cocktail will still be ample during 1980/81.

Wholesale prices of canned fruit cocktail have consistently surpassed year-earlier levels during the 1979/80 marketing year. In May, the BLS wholesale price for canned fruit cocktail averaged $8.80 a case (12/2-1/2's), compared with $7.42 a year earlier. Prices are expected to remain firm in view of the high costs of raw materials and processing.

Fruit Cocktail Pack, Movement, and Stocks



*Equivalent case of 24/2½'s. Canners League of California.

USDA Neg. ESCS 276340 (8)

CITRUS

For the fifth consecutive month, the estimate of this season's total citrus crop has increased. On June 1 citrus production was forecast at a record 16.4 million tons, (14.9 million metric tons), 23 percent above last year and 15 percent more than the 1977/78 crop. The record orange crop accounted for most of the increase.

Oranges

Remaining Supplies Up Sharply

Because of the record orange crop, remaining supplies of oranges as of June 1 were sharply above last year's level. The June estimate of 1979/80 U.S.

Table 11—Citrus crop: Harvest and utilization to June 1

Crop	Utilization			Remaining for harvest
	Fresh	Processed	Total	
	Thousand boxes			
	1978/79			
Oranges. . . .	30,498	146,433	176,931	33,569
Grapefruit . . .	26,440	37,734	64,174	2,846
Lemons. . . .	11,213	7,347	18,560	840
	1979/80			
Oranges. . . .	39,643	189,663	229,306	42,144
Grapefruit . . .	24,968	41,315	66,283	6,417
Lemons. . . .	8,456	8,540	16,996	4,554

Source: Crop Production, ESCS,SRS.

orange production was 271 million boxes (10.6 million metric tons), up 29 percent from last season. Larger crops were reported for all producing States except Texas.

Florida's crop is placed at 205 million boxes, 25 percent above last season. Harvest pace has been very rapid so that the remaining crop as of June 15 was below year-earlier levels. Thus, harvest probably will be complete soon, with a larger portion of the remaining fruit used for processing.

More California-Arizona oranges have also been harvested. Because of a 56-percent larger crop, fruit remaining for harvest in mid-June was up substantially from last year. Quality of Valencias appears good, and sizes are above normal. These oranges are the principal supply for the fresh market during the summer.

Texas orange production is placed at 4.05 million boxes, 37 percent less than last season's harvest. Harvest was complete by May 1. The bloom was heavy, indicating a good fruit set for next season's crop.

Heavy Processing Use

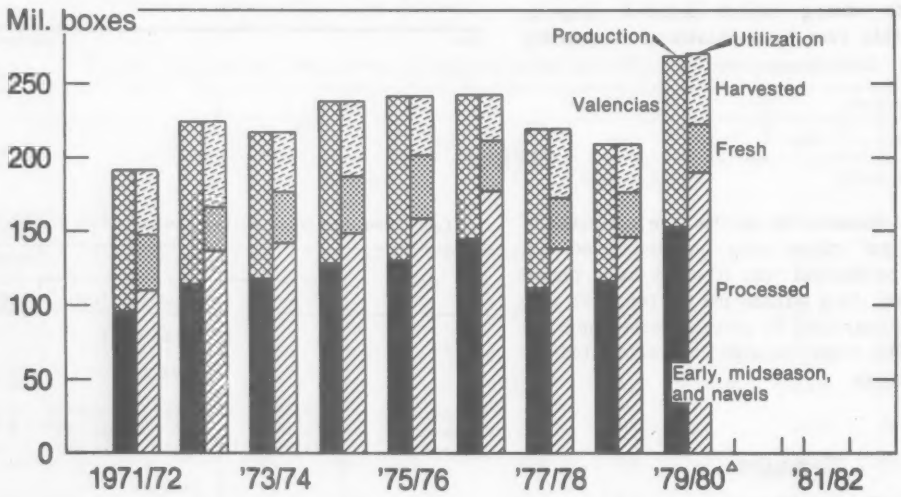
The total quantity of U.S. oranges for processing use, particularly Florida oranges, has been running well above last year's pace. Up to June 1, 189.7 million boxes had been used for processing, compared with 146.4 million for the corresponding period a year ago. Approximately 90 percent of this season's processing oranges have come from Florida, about the same as a year ago.

Oranges used fresh have also increased substantially from 30.5 million boxes in 1978/79 to 39.6 million this season. This is mostly attributed to the larger shipment of California-Arizona oranges to fresh market. Last year, a substantially larger quantity of California-Arizona oranges had to be used for processing because of freeze damage. In contrast, Florida oranges used fresh were reduced moderately from a year ago. Nevertheless, movement of Texas oranges to the fresh market was almost the same as a year ago. Overall, fresh use accounts for 14.6 percent of the total U.S. orange crop through June 1, almost the same as a year ago.

Grower Prices Sharply Lower

In response to a record crop, U.S. on-tree returns to growers for all oranges (fresh and processed) have been sharply below last year's high levels. So far this season, equivalent on-tree returns have fluctuated from a low of $3.09 a box in both January and April

U.S. Oranges: Production and Utilization*



*As of June 1. △Preliminary.

to a high of $5.02 in November. In June, equivalent on-tree returns for all oranges advanced to $3.72 a box from $3.66 in May and compared with $5.64 last year. This increase entirely reflected higher on-tree returns for fresh oranges.

On-tree returns to growers for fresh oranges have been well below last season's high levels for all producing States except Texas. As a result of sharply larger supplies of California oranges, Florida grower returns for fresh oranges have been significantly lower than last season. In June, equivalent on-tree returns for fresh oranges were 46 percent below year-earlier levels. At the same time, grower returns for processing oranges were quoted at $4.15 a box, down 21 percent from last year.

Prices for California oranges have been under even more pressure than those for Florida oranges. So far this year, on-tree returns for all California oranges have been less than half last year's high levels. In June, equivalent on-tree returns for California fresh Navel and Valencia oranges averaged $2.90 a box, compared with $6.35 at the same time a year ago. On-tree returns for Arizona fresh oranges have been even worse. The June on-tree return was $2.05 a box, compared with $6.35 a year earlier. In view of the seasonal decline in Valencia supplies, prices are expected to advance but will remain well below last year's high levels the rest of the season.

In response to lower grower prices, the BLS average retail price for fresh oranges has been moderately lower this year than last. The May 1980 CPI-U for fresh oranges stood at 243.9 (1967=100), up 1.4 percent from April, but still down 8.7 percent from a year earlier. Even with the larger supplies of summer fruit and melons, retail prices of fresh oranges are still likely to advance seasonally.

Sharply Larger Pack of Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice

The record Florida orange crop has resulted in a sharply larger pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). Through mid-June, Florida citrus packers had processed 220 million gallons of FCOJ, compared with 165 million a year earlier. With the remaining supply of Florida oranges larger than last season, the total pack of FCOJ could approach a record 225 million gallons, up 30 percent from 1978/79.

With carryover stocks about 8 million gallons larger than last season and a record pack in prospect, the total supply of FCOJ for marketing will rise considerably even with sharply smaller imports. Florida packers have imported only 10.5 million gallons through mid-June, compared with 21 million during the comparable period a year ago. Last season, imports represented a significant supply source. Total supplies of FCOJ for 1979/80 could approach 275 million gallons, compared with 247 million in 1978/79.

So far this season, the rate of movement has not kept up with the pace of pack. As a result, stocks-on-hand have risen sharply from year-earlier levels. Through mid-June, Florida packers had moved 121 million gallons, only 8 percent more than last year. To stimulate sales, promotions and subsequent promotion extensions since mid-February ultimately reduced the effective price by early June to $2.80 per dozen 6-ounce cans from $3.55-$3.60 at the beginning of the season (unadvertised brands, Florida canneries). This is the lowest price since the summer of 1977. Unless movement increase substantially, carryover stocks of FCOJ at the end of the season will likely be well above year-earlier levels. As of June 14, stocks-on-hand totaled 150 million gallons, 31 percent above a year ago.

Chilled Orange Juice Movement up Substantially

The outlook for chilled orange juice continues bright. Both pack and movement are expected to reach another record in 1979/80. Through June 14, Florida packers had processed 178 million gallons of chilled orange juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed), up 14 percent from a year earlier. Of this total, 122 million gallons were processed from fresh oranges, up 8.4 percent from last season. The remaining quantity, nearly 56 million gallons, came from reconstituted bulk frozen concentrate, up sharply from last season.

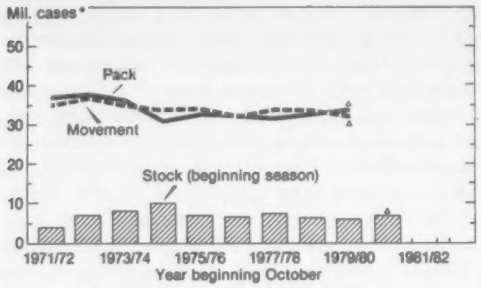
Movement of chilled orange juice through June 14 was almost 13 percent ahead of last season's pace, primarily reflecting a sharp increase in domestic demand. Exports were moderately above last season's pace. Since the carryover at the beginning of the season was near year-earlier levels, the larger pack more than offset the larger movement, leaving stocks-on-hand 12 percent larger than a year ago as of June 14.

Canned Orange Juice Supply Up

With a larger carryover and pack, the total supply of canned orange juice is well above year-earlier levels. By June 14, Florida packers had processed 12.8 million cases (24/2's) of canned orange juice. Movement so far this season is running 8 percent ahead of last year. This could be attributed primarily to higher prices of other canned fruit juices, making canned orange juice a relatively better buy.

Because of the sharply larger supply, Florida citrus packers have had two promotional allowances since mid-February to reduce f.o.b. prices of canned orange juice to $7.25 (per dozen, 46-ounce cans) from $8.00. Consequently, movement improved, and prices returned to the current level of $8.00, the same as a

Florida Canned Citrus Pack, Movement and Stocks



*Equivalent cases of 24/2's. ΔEstimated. Florida Citrus Processors Association.

USDA Neg. ESCS 2106-80 (6)

year ago. Nevertheless, despite larger movement, stocks-on-hand as of June 14 were still 8 percent above a year ago. Thus, packers may ease prices somewhat again.

Exports Up, Imports Down

With sharply larger supplies of fresh oranges and lower prices, exports of fresh oranges during the first 6 months of the 1979/80 season (November-April) totaled 196,150 metric tons, up 24 percent from the previous season. Sharp increases in shipments to Canada and Hong Kong were chiefly responsible. Canada, accounting for more than half of our exports, bought 17 percent more oranges. Hong Kong, the second largest customer, has purchased 35 percent more oranges so far this season. Germany, a relatively small importer of U.S. oranges, has purchased five times as many oranges this season as last season. Total exports to Europe have tripled from last season. Japan has bought 10 percent less than the corresponding period a year ago. However, it is expected that Japan may import more oranges from now on because of the expanded import quota that becomes effective in April.

Imports of fresh oranges during the first 4 months of 1980 totaled 8,865 metric tons, compared with 19,714 a year ago. Smaller imports were recorded from both Israel and Mexico, reflecting larger supplies of U.S. oranges.

Grapefruit

Larger Remaining Supplies

With prospects for this season's grapefruit crop improved for the fourth consecutive month, the June 1 grapefruit crop was estimated at 72.7 million boxes (2.69 million metric tons), 8 percent above the 1978/79 crop. The Florida crop is now placed at 54.4 million boxes, 9 percent more than was harvested in 1978/79. It accounts for 75 percent of the total U.S. crop. The June 1 estimates for both California and Arizona crops were up 28 and 33 percent, respectively, from last season. The Texas crop—affected by the freeze in January 1979—is 12 percent below last season. The bloom was heavy, and harvest was completed by early April in Texas. The prospect for a larger Texas crop in 1980/81 is good.

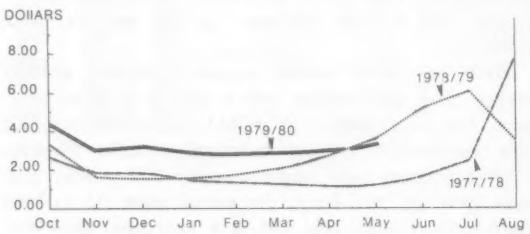
Grapefruit harvest was almost 91 percent completed by June 1, compared with 96 percent a year ago. Even with a larger crop, only 1 percent of the Florida crop remained for harvest on June 1. In contrast, Texas' season finished later than last season, when harvest proceeded very rapidly as a result of the freeze. However, 30 percent of the Arizona crop and one-third of the California crop remained for harvest. As of June 1, 6.4 million boxes of U.S. grapefruit remained for harvest, compared with 2.8 million a year earlier. These fruits are mostly for the summer fresh market.

On-Tree Returns Higher

In response to good demand, on-tree returns to growers for all grapefruit (fresh and processing) had averaged moderately to sharply above last season every month of 1979/80 until May. However, the June equivalent on-tree returns for all sales dropped sharply to $1.64 a box from $3.26 in May. This compares with $5.18 a year ago, reflecting sharply lower prices for fresh grapefruit. On-tree returns for processing grapefruit have been strong so far this marketing season, reflecting good processor demand. Florida packers have been actively bidding for grapefruit to build up juice stocks since consumer demand for frozen concentrated juice has strenthened. Delivered-in prices for Florida grapefruit used for processing all juices so far have averaged about 40 percent above a year ago.

Grower prices for Texas grapefruit were also sharply higher this season than last, as a result of the smaller crop. Preliminary data indicate that f.o.b.

GRAPEFRUIT: U.S. AVERGE PRICE RECEIVED BY GROWER *



*On tree.

USDA NEG. ESCS 2455-80 (6)

prices for grapefruit averaged $4.36 per 7/10 bushel carton this season, up from $3.65 last season. Delivered-in prices for processing grapefruit averaged $68.94 a ton, almost double last season's prices. In contrast, Arizona-California grapefruit prices for all sales have been sharply below year-earlier levels in recent months. Thus, in view of the larger supplies of grapefruit remaining in Arizona and California and the large supplies of summer fruit, grapefruit prices will likely remain below last year's high levels the rest of the season.

Exports Down Moderately

With a substantial decrease in shipments to Japan, total exports of fresh grapefruit during the first 8 months ending April 1980 amounted to 202,771 metric tons, down almost 7 percent from a year ago. Shipments to Japan, normally accounting for 50 percent of total exports, have decreased to a 44-percent share so far this season. Total shipments to Japan dropped to 89,353 metric tons from 106,546 a year ago. Sharply higher early season prices coupled with the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen probably hurt our exports to Japan. However, substantial increases in shipments to Canada and Europe partly offset Japan's reduced imports. France and the Netherlands contributed to most of the increase, with exports to each up 10 percent from a year ago. Exports to Italy, although relatively small, have tripled from last season. Canada, our second largest customer, bought 42,650 metric tons, up 9 percent.

Grapefruit Juice Pack Remains Large

Continuing an upward trend, Florida citrus packers have processed 19.3 million gallons of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) (excluding reprocessed), up almost 35 percent from last year. Despite higher prices, movement has been moderately ahead of last season's pace. Florida canner list prices of FCGJ have been steady at $3.35 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands, Florida canneries), compared with $2.80 a year earlier. Higher prices could be attributed to the favorable acceptance of FCGJ from consumers in recent years. However, the larger pack has more than offset larger movement—pushing inventories of FCGJ considerably above last year.

Output of Florida canned grapefruit juice through June 14 was down slightly from the corresponding period a year ago. Movement has also lagged moderately behind last season's pace in continuation of the downward trend. It seems that consumers have shifted their preference to either chilled or frozen concentrated grapefruit juice. Despite the slower movement, prices have remained strong. In early May, Florida citrus packers announced a hike in f.o.b. prices from $7.50 to $8.00 per dozen (46-ounce cans). However, prices returned to $7.50 in late May, compared with $6.00 a year ago. The smaller pack and movement more than offset a smaller carryin—pushing stocks of canned grapefruit juice as of June 14 slightly above year-earlier levels.

Through June 14, 21.5 million gallons of Florida chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single strength reprocessed) had been processed, up moderately from last season's low volume. Florida packers moved 18.7 million gallons, slightly above last season's level. Thus, with the substantially larger carryin at the beginning of the season, stocks-on-hand as of June 14 were considerably larger than a year ago.

Lemons

Substantially More Lemons Remain For Harvest

The June 1 lemon crop is estimated at 21.6 million boxes, 11 percent more than in 1978/79. The California crop, at 18.5 million boxes, is 33 percent larger than last season. Harvest was three-fourths complete in California by June 1. Quality is good, and the average size of fruit is larger than normal. On June 1, 4.6 million boxes remained for harvest, compared with 1.8 million a year ago. The Arizona crop of 3.05 million boxes is 45 percent below last season; harvest is complete.

More lemons normally go for fresh use than processing, but so far this season lemons for fresh use have taken a smaller share of the total. Fresh utilization of lemons has been 18 percent below year-earlier levels, while processing use has been almost 16 percent larger, accounting for 50 percent of utilization.

In response to good processor demand, on-tree returns for processing lemons have been well above year-earlier levels. In contrast, on-tree returns for fresh lemons have been below a year ago since last January. In June, equivalent on-tree returns for fresh lemons were reported at $6.10 a box, compared with $10.82 a year earlier. In view of the seasonal decline in supply and good demand during the summer, fresh lemon prices are expected to advance seasonally but remain below last year's high levels.

Total shipments of fresh lemons through mid-June were moderately below the same period last year, with declines recorded for both domestic and foreign markets. The sharp drop in exports was primarily the results of weak demand from Western Europe and Japan. The larger crops in Italy and Spain have contributed to the decline in shipments to Europe. Japan—our largest customer, normally accounting for more than half of total exports—has purchased much less than a year ago. This could be a reflection

of the large appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen. However, the recent decline of the U.S. dollar versus the yen could improve exports to Japan. Sharply higher prices early in the season also slowed movement of fresh lemons to both domestic and foreign markets.

Tree Nuts

Smaller Almond Crop

The 1980 California almond crop (shelled basis) is expected to total 300 million pounds (136,000 metric tons), 20 percent less than last season's record. The decline is attributed to rain during bloom. Nevertheless, a crop this size would still compare favorably with production during the previous 5 years (1975-79).

Demand is very strong in foreign markets, but domestic shipments are running slightly behind last season's pace. According to the Almond Board of California, total almond shipments this season through May amounted to 284.6 million pounds, up 35 percent from last year, with exports accounting for more than 70 percent of the total. Exports during this period—at 202.2 million pounds—were 62 percent above a year ago. West Germany, our largest customer, purchased almost three-fourths more than last season. All Western European countries bought more. The strong demand is mainly attributed to sharply smaller crops in Italy and Spain, Europe's main almond-producing countries. In addition, U.S. almond prices are well below those of almonds from Italy and Spain. Shipments to Russia also showed strong gains this season. However, Japan, our second largest customer, bought slightly less.

So far this season, total domestic movement during July 1979-May 1980 stands at 82.5 million pounds, down from 85.9 million last year, mainly reflecting a decline in shipments during July through September when supplies were short. However, unshipped sales through May were up 63 percent from last year. With unshipped sales to foreign outlets also sharply larger, the yearend unsold carryout is not expected to be much larger than last year's low level. Recent trade sources indicated that the major European producing countries could have substantially larger crops in 1980. However, this spring's frost in some sections of the Spanish almond-growing area in the spring is expected to affect this year's crop. Nevertheless, the total world supply of almonds during the coming season is expected to be near the 1979/80 level. Thus, almond prices are likely to remain firm.

Table 12—Almond shipments: Domestic and Exports, 1973/74 date

Crop year[1]	Domestic	Exports	Total
		1,000 lbs.	
1973/74	54,100	77,452	131,552
1974/75	56,229	103,944	160,173
1975/76	75,014	123,448	198,462
1976/77	93,463	150,588	244,051
1977/78	98,760	165,904	264,664
1978/79	88,345	131,107	219,452
1979/80	82,454	202,186	284,640

[1] Beginning July 1. [2] Includes 11 months.

Source: Almond Board of California.

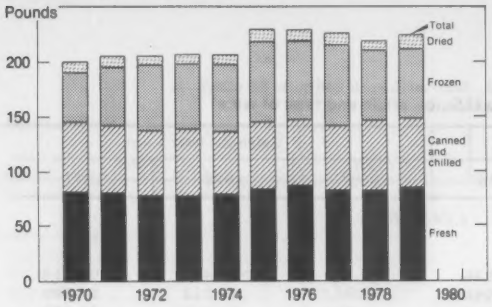
Per Capita Fruit Consumption

Total per capita fruit consumption in 1979 is currently estimated at 226.1 pounds (fresh weight equivalent)—6.1 pounds, or nearly 3 percent, above 1978. An increase in noncitrus consumption more than offset a decline in citrus consumption.

Per capita consumption of all fresh fruit increased from 83.3 to 84.6 pounds between 1978 and 1979 due entirely to the increase in noncitrus consumption. Despite higher prices, consumption of bananas—the leading fresh fruit—increased from 20.6 pounds in 1978 to 21.4 in 1979. Consumption of fresh apples—the second leading fresh fruit—rose even more from 16.1 pounds in 1978 to 17.3 in 1979, an increase of 8 percent. These two fruits accounted for almost 46 percent of total fresh fruit consumption in 1979, compared with 44 percent a year ago.

Per capita consumption of fresh pears and avocados, although relatively small, showed the largest increase in relative terms—18 percent for both items. Per capita fresh grape consumption reached 1.4 pounds in 1979, the highest level in the last 10 years. Per capita fresh citrus consumption declined 2.2 pounds from 1978 to 24.8 pounds in 1979. The reduction was primarily caused by reduced availability of fresh citrus as a result of freeze damage to California and Texas citrus crops.

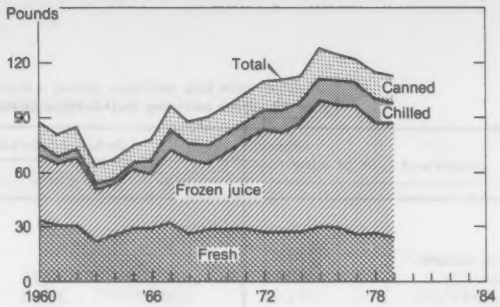
Per Capita Fruit Consumption



Fresh-equivalent basis. 1979 preliminary.

USDA Neg. ESCS 885-80 (6)

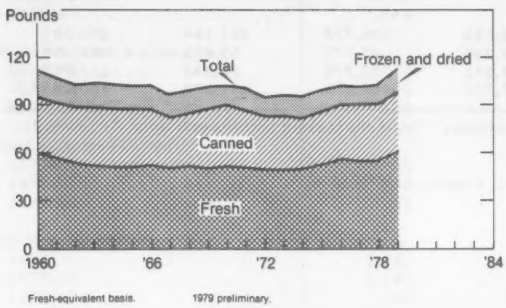
Citrus Fruit Consumption Per Person



Fresh-equivalent basis. Canned and chilled includes fruit and juice. 1979 preliminary.

USDA Neg. ESCS 2825-80 (6)

Noncitrus Fruit Consumption Per Person



Fresh-equivalent basis. 1979 preliminary.

USDA Neg. ESCS 2824-80 (6)

The composition of per capita fruit consumption is likely to shift toward more fresh fruit. As consumers have become more diet conscious, fresh fruit become increasingly appealing. In addition, more fresh fruits are available year round as imported fruits have increasingly filled the markets when domestic supplies became depleted.

Per capita processed fruit consumption (fresh weight equivalent) showed a moderate increase from 136.7 pounds in 1978 to 141.5 in 1979 primarily reflecting larger consumption of processed noncitrus fruit. Per capita consumption of processed noncitrus fruits rose from 48.1 to 52.5 pounds between 1978 and 1979. The sharp increase in dried consumption, mainly raisins, from 8.6 to 12.3 pounds, was chiefly responsible. Raisin supplies were sharply larger in 1979 than in 1978, when September rains severely damaged the raisin crop. Consumption of canned noncitrus fruit juice was also up moderately due mainly to the continued good demand for canned apple and pineapple juice. In contrast, consumption of frozen noncitrus fruit (fresh weight equivalent) declined from 3.7 to 3.1 pounds, with most fruits sharing the decrease—particularly strawberries and cherries.

Because of larger FCOJ consumption, per capita processed citrus fruit consumption in 1979 increased 0.4 pound to 89.0 pounds (fresh weight equivalent). Consumption of canned citrus fruit and juices was near last year's levels, while that of chilled citrus products was down 10 percent from 1978.

Detailed data on per capita consumption of individual fresh and processed fruits for 1950 to 1979 can be found in tables 28 through 34.

Table 13—Wine entering distribution channels in the U.S., by origin and type of wine[1]

Origin and type of wine	January-February			Calendar year		
	1980[2]	1979	1978	1979[2]	1978	1977
	1,000 gallons					
U.S. produced:[3]						
Table	19,417	17,670	14,838	245,953	222,450	205,218
Dessert	3,354	2,749	3,998	43,962	50,333	54,505
Other	5,161	4,374	3,364	62,200	64,213	72,043
Total	27,932	24,793	22,200	352,115	336,996	331,766
Imported:[4]						
Table	5,770	3,934	4,677	78,781	78,714	56,510
Dessert	161	169	239	2,813	3,331	2,555
Other	773	575	656	10,575	12,031	10,141
Total	6,704	4,678	5,572	92,169	94,076	69,206
All wine:						
Table	25,187	21,604	19,515	324,734	301,164	261,283
Dessert	3,515	2,917	4,236	46,775	53,665	57,058
Other	5,933	4,950	4,021	72,775	76,244	127,147
Total	34,635	29,471	27,772	444,284	431,073	400,488

[1] Due to rounding, totals may not equal sum of components. [2] Preliminary. [3] Includes taxable withdrawals only. [4] Imports for consumption.

Source: Prepared by Wine Institute from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Table 14—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current seasons, with comparisons[1]

Item season[2]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply[3]	Season shipments	June 1 stocks
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2-1/2's				
Total-8 items:					
1977/78	11,952	49,882	61,834	50,665	11,168
1978/79	11,168	40,318	51,486	44,528	6,960
1979/80	6,960	48,953	55,895	45,109	10,788
Apricots:					
1977/78	870	2,269	3,139	2,687	452
1978/79	452	2,127	2,579	2,312	267
1979/80	267	2,887	3,154	2,438	716
Fruit cocktail:					
1977/78	3,272	12,979	16,252	13,652	2,600
1978/79	2,600	11,704	14,304	12,616	1,688
1979/80	1,688	13,815	15,503	12,808	2,696
Fruits for salad & mixed					
1977/78	357	2,160	2,517	2,132	384
1978/79	384	2,153	2,537	2,145	392
1979/80	392	3,145	3,537	2,432	1,105
Peaches, spiced clings:					
1977/78	59	197	256	171	84
1978/79	84	117	201	151	51
1979/80	51	191	242	158	84
Peaches, clingstone:					
1977/78	5,281	27,568	32,849	26,703	6,146
1978/79	6,146	19,874	26,020	22,691	3,330
1979/80	3,330	24,053	27,383	22,918	4,465
Peaches, U.S. freestone					
1977/78	654	1,448	2,102	1,496	606
1978/79	606	1,222	1,828	1,604	224
1979/80	224	1,493	1,716	1,319	398
Pears:					
1977/78	1,459	3,261	4,719	3,824	896
1978/79	896	3,121	4,017	3,009	1,008
1979/80	1,008	3,351	4,360	3,036	1,324

[1] California only. [2] Season begins June 1. [3] Some totals do not add due to rounding. [4] Fruits for salad and mixed have been combined and reported in a single category to avoid possible disclosure of confidential information.

Source: Canners League of California.

Table 15—Canned cherries and purple plums: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to April 1	Stocks, April 1	Shipments from April 1	Total season shipments
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Total—3 items:							
1975/76	721	3,132	3,853	2,435	1,418	355	2,790
1976/77	1,063	1,944	3,007	1,986	1,021	292	2,277
1977/78	731	1,922	2,653	1,893	760	208	2,103
1978/79	551	1,990	2,541	1,942	598	193	2,135
1979/80	405	1,888	2,293	1,556	738		
Cherries, RSP:							
1975/76	58	1,273	1,331	1,184	147	99	1,283
1976/77	48	438	486	446	41	32	478
1977/78	9	605	614	588	26	17	606
1978/79	9	582	591	544	46	31	575
1979/80	15	526	541	345	197		
Cherries, sweet:							
1975/76	290	412	702	400	302	87	487
1976/77	215	464	679	462	216	89	551
1977/78	128	500	628	431	198	66	497
1978/79	131	485	616	446	170	58	504
1979/80	112	651	763	471	292		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1975/76	373	1,447	1,820	851	969	169	1,020
1976/77	800	1,042	1,842	1,078	764	171	1,248
1977/78	594	817	1,411	874	536	125	1,000
1978/79	411	923	1,334	952	382	104	1,056
1979/80	278	711	989	740	249		

[1] Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items.

Source: National Food Processors Association and Canners League of California.

Table 16—Canned apples and pineapple fruit and juices: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		Stocks[2]
		To date[2]	Total season	To date[2]	Total season	To date[2]	Total season	
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s							
Canned fruit:								
Apples:								
1975/76[3]	1,230	1,108	1,117	2,338	2,347	1,368	1,666	970
1976/77	681	1,837	1,852	2,518	2,533	1,745	1,971	773
1977/78	562	1,962	2,008	2,524	2,570	1,410	1,983	1,114
1978/79	588	2,047	2,089	2,635	2,677	1,647	2,060	987
1979/80	617	2,330		2,947		1,515		1,432
Applesauce:								
1975/76	4,110	9,509	9,588	13,619	13,698	8,967	10,211	4,652
1976/77	3,487	8,855	8,911	12,342	12,398	8,283	9,878	4,059
1977/78	2,520	10,270	10,671	12,790	13,191	7,488	10,744	5,302
1978/79	2,447	11,230	11,562	13,677	14,009	8,702	11,894	4,974
1979/80	2,114	12,185		14,299		8,307		5,992
Pineapple:								
1975/76[4]	[5]4,174	N.A.	14,852	N.A.	19,026	N.A.	13,589	N.A.
1976/77	5,437	15,870	17,270	21,307	22,707	14,906	15,709	6,400
1977/78	6,998	16,575	18,424	23,573	25,421	15,671	16,902	7,902
1978/79	8,520	16,728	18,346	25,248	26,866	16,458	17,774	8,791
1979/80[6]	9,092	24,608		33,700			23,611	10,089
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's							
Canned juice:								
Apple juice:								
1975/76[3]	2,821	14,211	15,264	17,032	18,085	12,751	14,579	4,281
1976/77	3,506	14,187	15,411	17,693	18,917	13,500	16,231	4,193
1977/78	2,686	15,345	18,218	18,031	20,904	11,927	18,272	6,104
1978/79	2,632	20,218	24,146	22,850	26,778	14,925	21,517	7,926
1979/80	5,261	20,836		26,097		15,661		10,437
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1975/76[4]	[5]2,116	N.A.	8,713	N.A.	10,829	N.A.	8,594	N.A.
1976/77	2,235	9,106	10,204	11,341	12,439	9,006	9,613	2,335
1977/78	2,826	10,769	11,977	13,595	14,803	10,379	11,356	3,216
1978/79	3,446	10,068	11,336	13,514	14,783	10,756	11,659	2,757
1979/80	3,124	11,033		14,157		10,107		4,050
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's							
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1975/76[4]	[5]389	N.A.	911	N.A.	1,300	N.A.	1,043	N.A.
1976/77	257	1,051	1,157	1,308	1,414	866	980	442
1977/78	434	1,203	1,319	1,637	1,756	1,155	1,268	482
1978/79	488	1,268	1,353	1,756	1,841	1,105	1,271	651
1979/80	570	1,506		2,076		1,174		902

[1] Season beginning September 1 for canned apple items and June 1, pineapple items. [2] For processed apples: 1975/76-1976/77, June 1; 1977/78, 1978/79, April 1. For processed pineapple products; May 1. [3] Stocks figures are not comparable to earlier statistical data due to a change in sample size and carryover data. Season beginning August 1, instead of September 1, starting 1975/76. [4] Revisions in beginning inventory, season pack and season shipments, monthly breakdown on pack and shipments will not be available. [5] Carryin does not equal total supply minus total shipments from 1975/76 season. [6] Beginning 1979/80 can size change from 2½'s to No. 2 size can. N.A. = Not Available.

Source: National Food Processors Association and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 17—Canned fruit: Commercial pack of principal items by size of container, United States, 1975-80

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)

Item and season[1]	Retail size[2]		Institutional size No. 10		Total pack
	Quantity	Percent of pack	Quantity	Percent of pack	
	1,000 cases	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*	*Percent*	*1,000 cases*
Apples:					
1975/76[3]	357	32.0	760	68.0	1,117
1976/77	682	36.8	1,170	63.2	1,852
1977/78	769	38.3	1,239	61.7	2,008
1978/79	876	41.9	1,213	58.1	2,089
1979/80[4]	777	33.3	1,553	66.7	2,330
Applesauce:					
1975/76[3]	7,057	73.6	2,531	26.4	9,588
1976/77	6,750	75.7	2,161	24.3	8,911
1977/78	7,758	72.7	2,913	27.3	10,671
1978/79	7,920	68.5	3,642	31.5	11,562
1979/80[4]	8,652	71.0	3,533	29.0	12,185
Apricots:[6]					
1975/76	2,923	66.1	1,498	33.9	4,421
1976/77	1,404	58.8	983	41.2	2,387
1977/78	1,417	62.5	852	37.5	2,269
1978/79	1,202	56.5	925	43.5	2,127
1979/80	1,721	59.6	1,166	40.4	2,887
Cherries, R.S.P.:					
1975/76	431	33.9	842	66.1	1,273
1976/77	110	25.1	328	74.9	438
1977/78	277	45.8	328	54.2	605
1978/79	177	30.4	405	69.6	582
1979/80	219	41.6	307	58.4	526
Cherries, sweet:					
1975/76	283	68.7	129	31.3	412
1976/77	306	65.9	158	34.1	464
1977/78	343	68.5	158	31.5	501
1978/79	322	66.4	163	33.6	485
1979/80	402	61.8	249	38.2	651
Cranberry sauce:					
1975/76	2,946	85.9	484	14.1	3,430
1976/77	2,909	83.9	560	16.1	3,469
1977/78	2,812	82.8	585	17.2	3,397
1978/79	3,295	89.8	376	10.2	3,671
1979/80	3,182	87.9	436	12.1	3,618
Pineapple:[5]					
1975/76	11,603	81.6	2,618	18.4	14,221
1976/77	14,159	82.0	3,111	18.0	17,270
1977/78	15,066	81.8	3,358	18.2	18,424
1978/79	20,253	76.2	6,341	23.8	26,594
1979/80	17,159	76.0	5,427	24.0	22,586
Fruit cocktail:[6]					
1975/76	10,765	78.7	2,912	21.3	13,677
1976/77	10,376	76.3	3,229	23.7	13,605
1977/78	10,553	81.3	2,426	18.7	12,979
1978/79	9,074	77.5	2,630	32.5	11,704
1979/80	10,482	75.9	3,333	24.1	13,815
Fruit for salad and mixed:[6]					
1975/76	538	41.7	753	58.3	1,291
1976/77	665	53.2	584	46.8	1,249
1977/78	905	41.9	1,254	58.1	2,159
1978/79	1,421	66.0	732	34.0	2,153
1979/80	2,169	69.0	976	31.0	3,145
Peaches, clingstone:[6]					
1975/76	19,457	75.7	6,234	24.3	25,691
1976/77	17,423	76.5	5,359	23.5	22,782
1977/78	20,574	74.6	6,994	25.4	27,568
1978/79	14,521	73.1	5,353	26.9	19,874
1979/80	16,918	70.3	7,135	29.7	24,053
Peaches, U.S. freestone:					
1975/76	2,714	82.4	579	17.6	3,293
1976/77	1,832	90.3	196	9.7	2,028
1977/78	1,644	99.7	5	0.3	1,649
1978/79	1,346	87.5	193	12.5	1,539
1979/80	1,609	90.0	178	10.0	1,787
Pears:					
1975/76	6,402	65.5	3,374	34.5	9,776
1976/77	7,413	64.4	4,105	35.6	11,518
1977/78	6,583	68.5	3,031	31.5	9,614
1978/79	6,055	67.1	2,971	32.9	9,026
1979/80	6,427	60.8	4,141	39.2	10,568
Purple plums, U.S.:					
1975/76	816	56.4	631	43.6	1,447
1976/77	440	42.2	602	57.8	1,042
1977/78	570	69.8	247	30.2	817
1978/79	491	53.2	432	46.8	923
1979/80	400	56.3	311	43.7	711

[1] Season beginning for apples and applesauce August 1; September 1 for cranberry sauce; July 1 for RSP cherries; and June 1 for all other items. [2] May include some institutional sizes reported as miscellaneous. [3] Beginning with the 1975/76 season, pack figures are not comparable to earlier seasons due to a change in sample size. [4] For 1979/80, apples and applesauce pack to April 1; pineapple pack to April 1. [5] Beginning 1978/79 can size change from No. 2½'s to No. 2 size can. [6] California only.

Source: National Food Processors Association, Canners League of California and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 18—Frozen fruit: Packers' carryin, pack, imports, supplies apparent disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1975/76 - 1979/80

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Disappearance to April 30	Stocks, April 30	Total season disappearance
	Million pounds						
Total—9 items:							
1975/76	233.6	539.6	82.0	855.2	613.6	241.6	689.5
1976/77	165.7	587.3	85.1	838.1	566.7	271.4	617.6
1977/78	220.5	586.4	110.7	917.6	599.6	318.0	672.9
1978/79	244.7	463.5	118.6	826.8	552.9	273.9	617.1
1979/80	209.7	491.8	95.1	796.6	516.7	279.9	
Apples:							
1975/76	34.7	89.7	—	124.4	43.6	80.8	83.0
1976/77	41.4	118.8	—	160.2	68.2	92.0	99.2
1977/78	61.0	97.2	—	158.2	66.9	91.3	111.0
1978/79	47.2	68.3	—	115.5	34.8	80.7	77.9
1979/80	37.6	60.8	—	98.4	29.2	69.2	
Apricots:							
1975/76	4.8	15.9	—	20.7	13.9	6.8	14.7
1976/77	6.0	15.0	—	21.0	12.6	8.4	13.8
1977/78	7.2	15.7	—	22.9	13.7	9.2	14.3
1978/79	8.6	11.8	—	20.4	14.1	6.3	15.2
1979/80	5.2	16.9	—	22.1	16.3	5.8	
Cherries:							
1975/76	37.0	132.8	—	169.8	125.2	44.6	142.2
1976/77	27.6	96.5	—	124.1	104.7	19.4	107.6
1977/78	16.5	116.8	—	133.3	100.8	32.5	113.7
1978/79	19.6	111.1	—	130.7	95.7	35.0	105.1
1979/80	25.6	88.5	—	114.1	76.8	37.3	
Peaches:							
1975/76	25.1	40.3	—	65.4	40.8	24.6	49.0
1976/77	16.4	65.1	—	81.5	45.2	36.3	55.2
1977/78	26.3	69.3	—	95.6	44.6	51.0	57.2
1978/79	38.4	40.8	—	79.2	52.4	26.8	59.6
1979/80	19.6	62.5	—	82.1	53.1	29.0	
Strawberries:							
1975/76	99.9	183.9	75.3	359.1	307.8	51.3	307.8
1976/77	51.3	216.2	80.4	347.9	257.5	90.4	257.5
1977/78	90.4	220.4	98.3	409.1	297.4	111.7	297.4
1978/79	111.7	159.8	110.3	381.8	291.0	90.8	291.0
1979/80	90.8	190.6	89.8	371.2	267.9	103.3	
Blackberries:							
1975/76	8.3	20.9	—	29.2	22.0	7.2	23.9
1976/77	5.3	22.8	—	28.1	22.2	5.9	22.7
1977/78	5.4	23.4	—	28.8	24.2	4.6	24.8
1978/79	4.0	19.6	—	23.6	19.1	4.5	18.6
1979/80	5.0	14.8	—	19.8	14.9	4.9	
Blueberries:							
1975/76	13.6	24.6	6.7	44.9	34.9	10.0	38.4
1976/77	6.5	26.3	4.7	37.5	25.9	11.6	28.9
1977/78	8.6	14.8	12.4	35.8	24.6	11.2	27.5
1978/79	8.3	28.0	8.3	44.6	23.0	21.6	27.5
1979/80	17.1	31.5	[2]5.3	53.9	32.2	21.7	
Boysenberries:							
1975/76	2.3	4.8	—	7.1	4.1	3.0	4.7
1976/77	2.4	4.1	—	6.5	5.6	.9	5.7
1977/78	.8	3.8	—	4.6	3.4	1.2	3.5
1978/79	1.1	3.0	—	4.1	2.9	1.2	3.0
1979/80	1.1	2.7	—	3.8	2.4	1.4	
Raspberries:							
1975/76	7.9	26.7	—	34.6	21.3	13.3	25.8
1976/77	8.8	22.5	—	31.3	24.8	6.5	27.0
1977/78	4.3	25.0	—	29.3	24.0	5.3	23.5
1978/79	5.8	21.1	—	26.9	19.9	7.0	19.2
1979/80	7.7	23.5	—	31.2	23.9	7.3	

[1] Season beginning May 1 for strawberries, June 1 for apricots and boysenberries, October 1 for apples and July 1 for all other items. [2] Estimated.

Pack data from American Frozen Food Institute; stocks, Statistical Reporting Service; imports, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 19—U.S. wholesale prices of selected dried and frozen fruit items, by months, 1975-80

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per cases											
DRIED FRUIT:												
Prunes (24-1 lb. pkg.):												
1975	9.571	9.571	9.571	9.490	9.049	9.049	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.575	8.673
1976	8.526	8.428	8.526	8.918	8.918	9.065	9.065	9.424	9.424	9.914	9.914	9.914
1977	10.274	10.274	10.274	10.355	10.355	10.355	10.355	10.486	10.486	11.286	11.629	11.629
1978	11.793	11.858	11.858	11.858	11.923	11.923	11.989	11.989	12.609	13.132	15.321	15.321
1979	15.321	17.281	17.281	17.281	17.281	17.281	17.281	17.281	17.281	17.836	17.836	17.771
1980	17.395	17.232	17.232	17.068	17.068							
Raisins (24-15 oz. pkg.):												
1975	11.650	11.650	11.650	11.527	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.282	11.527	11.650	11.650
1976	11.748	11.748	11.870	11.870	11.870	11.993	11.993	11.993	11.993	15.741	20.580	20.825
1977	20.825	20.825	20.825	20.835	20.825	20.335	19.845	20.090	20.090	16.048	16.109	16.109
1978	15.925	15.680	15.680	15.864	16.109	16.268	16.268	17.640	17.824	28.690	35.525	35.525
1979	35.525	34.931	34.913	34.913	34.913	34.913	34.913	34.300	30.160	25.015	24.378	24.378
1980	24.378	24.378	24.378	24.378	24.378							
FROZEN FRUIT:												
strawberries (12-10 oz. pkg.):												
1975	4.219	4.219	4.219	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.218	4.285	4.285	4.285
1976	4.285	4.285	4.285	4.407	4.407	4.407	4.648	4.648	4.648	4.679	4.679	4.679
1977	4.679	4.730	4.730	4.730	4.730	4.730	4.813	4.936	4.936	4.936	4.936	4.936
1978	4.936	4.941	5.076	5.076	5.076	5.076	5.076	5.113	5.187	5.271	5.271	5.234
1979	5.234	5.267	5.267	5.271	5.271	5.271	5.698	5.808	6.016	6.016	6.036	6.046
1980	6.049	6.049	6.049	6.154	6.210							
FROZEN JUICE:												
Orange, conc. (12-6 oz. cans):												
1975	2.244	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.254	2.246	2.246	2.246	2.358	2.383	2.383
1976	2.383	2.352	2.352	2.383	2.383	2.383	2.187	2.187	2.187	2.187	2.187	2.089
1977	2.040	2.776	2.752	2.752	2.752	2.910	2.910	3.101	3.223	3.223	3.459	3.508
1978	3.508	3.508	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.514	3.649	3.787
1979	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.787
1980	3.787	3.787	3.787	3.700	3.700							

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 20— Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1979 and 1980

Commodity and season	Retail[1] price (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[2] (f.o.b. shipping point price)[3]	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
March 1980	39.7	14.3	36	25.4	64
February 1980	38.0	12.6	33	25.4	67
March 1979	34.7	9.3	27	25.4	73
Apples, Eastern McIntosh:					
March 1980	38.0	19.0	50	19.0	50
February 1980	38.0	18.8	49	19.2	51
March 1979	31.3	15.4	49	15.9	51
Grapefruit:					
March 1980	44.7	36.4	81	8.3	19
February 1980	40.0	31.7	79	8.3	21
March 1979	32.9	25.5	78	7.4	22
Grapes, Emperor:					
February 1980	109.0	67.2	62	41.8	38
January 1980	99.0	63.6	64	35.4	36
February 1979	109.0	74.4	68	34.6	32
Lemons, Western:					
March 1980	76.2	58.0	76	18.2	24
February 1980	74.2	57.9	78	16.3	22
March 1979	64.2	46.4	72	17.8	28
Oranges, California Navel:					
March 1980	48.0	34.8	72	13.2	28
February 1980	52.7	39.6	75	13.1	25
March 1979	49.2	30.5	62	18.7	38
Oranges, Florida:					
March 1980	29.3	19.4	66	9.9	34
February 1980	31.6	22.2	70	9.4	30
March 1979	30.5	18.5	61	12.0	39

[1] Retail price New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. [2] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [3] Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious-New York States; Apples, Eastern McIntosh-New York State; Grapefruit-Florida; Grapes-California; Lemons-California.

Table 21--Fresh fruit: Representative truck rates for selected fruits, January-June, 1979-80

Commodity, area, and city	1979						1980					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Dollars per package											
Apples (Tray packed carton):												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.08	2.18	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.43	2.46	2.46
Chicago	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.70	1.72	1.72	2.03	2.03	1.98	1.98	1.93	1.98
Dallas	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.78	2.22	2.19	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.11
Los Angeles	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.05	.90	1.00	1.29	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
New York City	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.65	2.72	3.04	3.09	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04
Hudson Valley New York area to:												
Atlanta	.85	.85	.87	.87	.87	---	.94	.94	.94	.94	.94	---
New York City	.40	.40	.40	.40	40	---	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	---
Martinsburg, West Virginia area to:												
Atlanta	73	73	75	75	---	---	.82	.82	.82	.82	---	---
New York City	.60	.60	.60	.60	---	---	.75	.75	.75	.82	---	---
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.35	.35	.40	.40	.40	---	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.51
Chicago	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.12	1.27	---	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.36	1.36	1.44
Los Angeles	1.75	1.70	.170	1.90	2.42	---	2.09	2.09	2.19	2.28	2.45	---
New York City	1.12	1.07	1.08	1.12	1.27	---	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.36	1.36	1.44
Grapes, (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.13	1.10	N/A	N/A	---	---	1.43	1.43	N/A	N/A	---	---
Chicago	.90	1.07	N/A	N/A	---	---	1.29	1.22	N/A	N/A	---	---
Dallas	.80	.83	N/A	N/A	---	---	1.08	1.01	1.01	N/A	---	---
New York City	1.37	1.40	N/A	N/A	---	---	1.56	1.56	N/A	N/A	---	---
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.80	1.90	2.30	1.60	1.60	1.55	1.72	2.15	2.50
Chicago	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.80	2.40	2.40	1.90	1.65	1.75	1.75	2.10	2.55
New York City	2.20	2.15	2.00	2.60	3.00	3.10	2.45	2.35	2.30	2.45	2.95	3.30
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Chicago	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.80	2.40	2.40	1.90	1.65	1.75	1.75	2.10	2.55
Dallas	.95	.95	.95	1.20	1.65	1.70	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.25	1.60	1.95
New York City	2.20	2.15	2.00	2.60	3.00	3.10	2.45	2.35	2.30	2.45	2.95	3.30
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.35	.35	40	.40	.40	---	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52
Chicago	1.05	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.35	---	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40
Los Angeles	1.75	1.73	1.72	1.92	2.50	---	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.32	2.57	---
New York City	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.32	---	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40

[1] Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of month . N/A = Not Available.

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Truck Rate Report.

Table 22—Citrus fruit: Production, 1977/78, 1978/79, and indicated 1979/80[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		1979/80	Utilized		1979/80
	1977/78	1978/79		1977/78	1978/79	
	1,000 boxes[2]			*1,000 tons*		
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]:						
California	20,000	20,800	32,000	750	780	1,200
Florida	88,300	91,000	117,900	3,974	4,095	5,306
Texas	3,850	4,300	2,300	164	183	98
Arizona	820	700	850	31	26	32
Total	112,970	116,800	153,050	4,919	5,084	6,636
Valencias:						
California	22,600	16,400	27,000	848	615	1,013
Florida	79,500	73,000	87,000	3,578	3,285	3,915
Texas	2,250	2,100	1,750	96	89	74
Arizona	2,800	2,200	2,650	105	83	99
Total	107,150	93,700	118,400	4,627	4,072	5,101
All Oranges:						
California	42,600	37,200	59,000	1,598	1,395	2,213
Florida	167,800	164,000	204,900	7,552	7,380	9,221
Texas	6,100	6,400	4,050	260	272	172
Arizona	3,620	2,900	3,500	136	109	131
Total oranges	220,120	210,500	271,450	9,546	9,156	11,737
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	51,400	50,000	54,400	2,185	2,125	2,312
Seedless	43,000	42,700	46,500	1,828	1,815	1,976
Pink	14,300	13,300	15,500	608	565	659
White	28,700	29,400	31,000	1,220	1,250	1,318
Other	8,400	7,300	7,900	357	310	336
Texas	11,900	9,000	7,900	476	360	316
Arizona	3,000	2,250	3,000	96	72	96
California	8,360	5,770	7,400	273	189	242
Desert Valleys	4,200	3,270	3,900	134	105	125
Other areas	4,160	2,500	3,500	139	84	117
Total grapefruit	74,660	67,020	72,700	3,030	2,746	2,966
Lemons:						
California	20,300	13,900	18,500	771	528	703
Arizona	5,800	5,500	3,050	220	209	116
Total lemons	26,100	19,400	21,550	991	737	819
Limes:						
Florida	460	720	1,100	18	29	44
Tangelos:						
Florida	4,900	4,200	6,400	221	189	288
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,200	3,500	3,900	152	166	185
Arizona	600	450	750	23	17	28
California	1,400	1,450	1,600	53	54	60
Total tangerines	5,200	5,400	6,250	228	237	273
Temples:						
Florida	4,900	4,700	6,000	221	212	270
Total	336,340	311,940	385,450	14,255	13,306	16,397

[1] The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs,; Florida, 90 lbs,; Texas,, 85 lbs,; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs,; other California areas, 67 lbs,; Florida, 85 lbs,; Texas, 80 lbs,; Lemons, 76 lbs,; Limes 80 lbs,; Tanglow, 90 lbs,; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs,; Florida, 95 lbs,; and Temples 90 lbs. [3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Taxas, including small quantities of Tangerines in Texas.

Sources: Crop Production CRB, ESCS and Floridia Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Table 23—Chilled citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks[1]
		To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	
	1,000 gallons							
Chilled juice:[2]								
Orange:								
1974/75	16,386	117,460	154,478	133,846	170,864	103,918	154,085	29,928
1975/76[3]	16,779	131,261	174,804	148,040	191,583	115,042	173,558	32,998
1976/77	18,025	141,467	178,685	159,492	196,170	124,887	180,903	34,605
1977/78	15,807	137,573	184,966	153,380	200,773	123,702	185,088	29,678
1978/79	15,685	151,461	206,184	167,146	221,869	138,055	206,149	29,091
1979/80	15,721	172,692		188,413		154,932		33,481
Grapefruit:								
1974/75	1,681	16,853	20,535	18,534	22,216	13,294	20,768	5,240
1975/76[3]	1,448	20,521	24,538	21,969	25,986	15,808	24,583	6,161
1976/77	1,403	19,722	25,074	21,125	26,477	16,647	25,111	4,478
1977/78	1,366	21,648	25,460	23,014	26,826	16,443	24,921	6,571
1978/79	1,906	19,484	27,132	21,390	29,038	17,937	27,597	3,453
1979/80	1,440	21,131		22,571		18,018		4,553
Chilled fruit:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1974/75	441	1,618	1,634	2,059	2,075	1,180	1,737	879
1975/76[3]	338	1,786	1,787	2,124	2,125	1,322	1,891	802
1976/77	234	2,095	2,095	2,329	2,329	1,457	1,982	872
1977/78	347	1,636	1,636	1,983	1,983	1,141	1,676	842
1978/79	307	1,642	1,642	1,949	1,949	1,233	1,727	716
1979/80	223	1,982		2,205		1,178		1,027
Orange sections:								
1974/75	247	713	791	960	1,038	647	920	313
1975/76[3]	118	1,079	1,126	1,197	1,244	740	1,027	457
1976/77	217	761	797	978	1,014	663	827	315
1977/78	187	841	860	1,028	1,047	537	716	491
1978/79	331	657	657	988	988	479	633	509
1979/80	355	743		1,098		481		617
Citrus salad:								
1974/75	886	3,351	3,465	4,237	4,351	2,736	3,724	1,501
1975/76[3]	627	3,929	4,027	4,556	4,654	2,537	3,599	2,019
1976/77	1,055	2,532	2,532	3,587	3,587	2,442	3,099	1,145
1977/78	489	2,945	2,945	3,434	3,434	1,816	2,611	1,618
1978/79	823	2,392	2,392	3,215	3,215	1,702	2,436	1,513
1979/80	778	2,176		2,954		1,760		1,194

[1] For 1979/80 season, week ending June 7; 1978/79 season, week ending June 9; 1977/78 season, June 10; 1976/77 season, June 11; 1975/76, June 5; and 1974/75, June 7. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. [2] Pack data is from fruit and frozen concentrated juices, but excludes reprocessed single strength. [3] The 1975/76 season incorporates 53 weeks.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 24—Canned citrus juices and fruit: Florida canners' packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks[1]
		To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	
	1,000 cases, 24 No. 2's							
Juices:								
Orange:[3]								
1974/75	2,639	10,357	10,737	12,996	13,376	7,977	11,349	5,019
1975/76[2]	2,027	10,271	10,635	12,298	12,662	7,374	10,746	4,924
1976/77	1,916	10,630	10,767	12,546	12,683	7,341	10,592	5,205
1977/78	2,091	10,904	11,654	12,995	13,745	8,619	11,865	4,376
1978/79	2,074	12,014	13,222	14,088	15,296	8,865	12,678	5,223
1979/80	2,618	12,583		15,201		9,611		5,590
Grapefruit:[4]								
1974/75	6,033	16,073	16,394	22,106	22,427	12,481	18,521	9,625
1975/76[2]	3,907	18,248	18,926	22,155	22,833	13,063	19,151	9,092
1976/77	3,682	17,997	18,809	21,679	22,491	12,340	17,769	9,339
1977/78	4,722	16,815	17,246	21,537	21,968	12,625	18,407	8,912
1978/79	3,561	16,182	16,764	19,743	20,325	11,739	17,295	8,004
1979/80	3,030	16,006		19,036		10,847		8,189
Blend:								
1974/75	482	1,476	1,493	1,958	1,975	1,198	1,699	760
1975/76[2]	276	1,685	1,687	1,961	1,963	1,101	1,566	860
1976/77	397	1,293	1,308	1,690	1,705	1,034	1,518	656
1977/78	188	1,617	1,664	1,805	1,852	1,052	1,487	753
1978/79	364	1,195	1,255	1,559	1,619	942	1,365	618
1979/80	254							
Tangerine:								
1974/75	6	12	12	18	18	12	17	6
1975/76[2]	1	19	19	20	20	16	20	4
1976/77	0	35	35	35	35	14	20	21
1977/78	15	8	8	23	23	14	21	9
1978/79	2	19	19	21	21	13	18	8
1979/80	4	17		21		10		11
Canned Fruits:								
Grapefruit sections:								
1974/75	705	2,236	2,236	2,941	2,941	1,350	2,027	1,591
1975/76[2]	914	1,602	1,602	2,516	2,516	1,275	1,906	1,241
1976/77	610	1,722	1,722	2,332	2,332	1,351	1,950	981
1977/78	382	1,753	1,753	2,135	2,135	1,269	1,842	866
1978/79	293	1,823	1,823	2,116	2,116	1,452	2,002	664
1979/80	114	1,966		2,080		1,242		838
Orange sections:								
1974/75	9	18	18	27	27	13	19	14
1975/76[2]	8	26	26	34	34	12	17	22
1976/77	17	10	10	27	27	15	21	12
1977/78	6	16	16	22	22	13	17	9
1978/79	4	15	15	19	19	9	15	10
1979/80	4	18		22		12		10
Citrus salad:								
1974/75	31	206	206	237	237	102	152	135
1975/76[2]	85	112	112	197	197	83	126	114
1976/77	71	84	84	155	155	96	124	59
1977/78	31	111	111	142	142	90	114	52
1978/79	29	76	76	105	105	57	80	47
1979/80	25	74		99		57		43

[1] For 1979/80 season, week ending June 7; 1978/79 season, week ending June 9; 1977/78 season, June 10; 1976/77 season, June 11; 1975/76, June 5; 1974/75, June 7. These respective dates include data through the 36th week of each season. [2] The 1975/76 season incorporates 53 weeks. [3] Includes reconstituted orange juice. [4] Includes reconstituted grapefruit juice.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 25—Canned citrus juice: U.S. packs of selected items, 1978/79 and earlier seasons

Item and State	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's				
Grapefruit:					
Florida	16,394	18,890	18,809	17,246	16,764
Texas	2,789	4,030	5,867	4,690	3,462
California-Arizona	2,446	2,901	3,013	4,443	4,949
Total	21,629	25,821	27,689	26,379	25,175
Orange:					
Florida	10,737	10,635	10,767	11,654	13,222
Texas	1,441	1,256	2,485	2,427	2,209
California—Arizona	1,115	1,569	1,183	1,748	2,795
Total	[1] 13,294	[1] 13,461	14,435	15,829	18,226
Blend:					
Florida	1,493	1,687	1,308	1,664	1,255
Texas	117	938	88	87	80
California-Arizona	113	144	187	194	95
Total	1,723	2,769	[1] 1,584	1,945	1,430

[1] Does not add due to rounding.

Source: National Food Processors Association.

Table 26—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits

Item	1979								1980				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	(1967=100)												
Wholesale price index:													
Fresh fruit	234.1	232.9	238.6	262.6	237.7	236.4	207.7	230.2	221.8	242.2	237.5	229.6	244.3
Citrus fruit	212.1	216.3	291.5	341.2	336.3	302.2	184.6	227.7	156.6	165.4	185.3	188.9	186.8
Other fruit	242.4	238.9	212.4	224.3	189.9	204.3	216.8	229.6	250.3	275.7	259.8	246.6	268.9
Dried fruit	584.0	578.6	578.6	572.5	557.9	412.0	386.9	381.4	377.0	373.7	373.7	374.8	374.8
Canned fruit and juice	237.0	238.3	239.3	240.5	245.7	248.1	249.2	248.8	252.4	252.0	253.1	254.7	255.3
Canned fruit	213.6	215.8	217.0	218.0	220.6	222.4	222.7	223.1	226.8	226.5	228.2	230.4	230.4
Canned fruit juice	274.5	274.5	275.3	276.9	286.0	289.2	291.4	290.0	293.3	292.9	292.9	254.7	295.3
Frozen fruit and juice	246.5	246.5	249.1	249.8	251.1	251.1	251.2	251.3	251.3	251.3	251.3	247.0	247.4
Consumer price index:													
Fresh fruit	249.6	266.0	278.2	286.9	271.6	260.4	242.7	234.9	233.6	235.8	245.4	257.0	264.7
Index of fruit prices received by growers[1]	240	264	270	282	223	231	248	220	192	201	207	200	215

[1] Index for fresh and processed.

Table 27—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1979								1980				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.)	13.9	13.5	14.9	15.6	15.8	13.4	14.0	14.8	14.3	14.7	16.1	16.9	16.9
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	501.0	505.0	---	258.0	241.0	251.0	252.0	273.0	274.0	326.0	378.0	404.0	452.0
Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.)	13.4	16.2	13.3	15.8	16.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	33.4	38.3	48.3	46.3	47.0	48.1	---	---	56.4	65.9	58.9	42.6	45.2
Oranges for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	6.93	8.02	6.99	7.00	5.90	6.30	6.49	6.36	3.31	3.45	3.70	2.93	2.90
Processing	5.07	5.28	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	2.23	2.58	3.07	3.38	3.35	3.13	3.79
All	5.34	5.64	4.64	4.96	3.52	4.20	4.76	3.18	3.09	3.38	3.42	3.09	3.66
Grapefruit for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	5.14	8.73	10.76	10.16	6.81	5.39	4.11	4.05	3.44	3.40	3.58	3.64	4.27
Processing	.99	-.69	-.80	-.80	-.80	1.21	2.30	2.59	2.57	2.46	2.61	2.64	2.35
All	3.52	5.18	6.06	5.42	3.49	4.36	3.02	3.16	2.89	2.80	2.87	2.45	3.26
Lemons for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	8.63	10.72	20.52	27.42	16.38	14.02	9.20	7.04	3.23	3.95	4.36	5.10	5.10
Processing	-.87	-.99	-1.00	-.70	-.70	.70	.05	.05	.14	.20	1.06	1.34	1.34
All	5.45	8.35	17.62	23.63	11.74	9.62	5.23	3.89	1.86	1.71	2.43	2.65	3.05
Tangerines for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	9.40	.00	.00	---	---	9.95	5.95	6.76	5.11	2.97	2.78	-1.29	-3.05
Processing	-.42	-.40	-.40	---	---	-.45	.05	.30	.68	-.85	-1.62	-1.62	-1.62
All	2.55	.40	.40	---	---	8.14	4.29	4.22	2.53	.42	.24	-1.48	-2.46

[1] Equivalent on-tree returns.

Source: Agricultural Prices, ESCS-SRS.

Table 28—Fruit, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-79[1]

Year	Citrus						Apples						Other fruit						All fruit
	Fresh[2]	Canned[2]	Canned juice[3 4]	Chilled[3]	Frozen[4]	Total	Fresh[5]	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	
	Pounds																		
1950-54 av. .	43.7	1.7	17.9	---	19.8	83.1	22.2	3.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	28.2	45.2	19.6	6.7	2.5	12.7	86.8	198.0
1954-59 av. .	36.6	1.9	13.7	3.1	30.5	85.8	20.3	4.4	1.1	.7	.8	27.3	40.1	19.9	8.6	3.1	11.5	83.2	196.2
1960	33.7	2.1	11.6	5.1	36.2	88.7	18.3	4.8	1.4	.7	.8	26.0	41.9	19.9	9.4	3.4	11.4	86.0	200.7
1961	30.8	1.9	10.4	4.2	34.0	81.3	16.4	5.0	1.5	.8	.7	24.2	41.5	20.6	8.3	3.5	11.4	85.3	190.8
1962	29.5	1.9	10.2	5.5	38.3	85.4	17.5	4.8	1.6	.5	1.0	25.4	36.8	20.2	8.3	3.8	10.9	80.0	190.8
1963	22.1	1.3	10.1	3.0	28.2	64.7	16.7	5.1	1.9	.7	.6	25.0	35.9	20.5	9.7	3.8	10.8	80.7	170.4
1964	26.2	1.7	7.9	3.7	27.4	66.9	17.9	5.0	2.3	.7	.7	26.6	35.4	20.3	8.5	3.5	10.6	78.3	171.8
1965	29.2	1.8	7.7	4.7	31.6	75.0	16.3	5.3	2.4	.8	.7	25.5	35.9	20.6	8.0	3.6	10.9	79.0	179.5
1966	29.2	2.0	9.5	7.5	29.6	77.8	16.0	4.6	1.8	.7	1.2	24.3	36.6	20.4	8.7	3.5	10.9	80.1	182.2
1967	31.8	2.2	10.9	9.8	41.6	96.3	16.2	5.1	2.1	.9	.8	25.1	34.0	19.6	7.3	3.5	10.2	74.6	196.0
1968	26.4	2.1	9.5	9.4	40.4	87.8	15.7	4.8	2.6	.8	.9	24.8	36.5	19.1	8.0	3.7	10.3	77.6	190.2
1969	28.4	1.7	13.5	9.3	37.0	89.9	14.9	5.0	3.7	.9	1.4	25.9	36.2	21.8	8.2	3.6	9.3	79.1	194.9
1970	28.8	1.8	13.2	10.3	41.8	95.9	18.3	5.2	4.1	.8	.9	29.3	34.3	20.5	8.0	3.1	9.9	75.8	201.0
1971	29.3	1.9	13.5	10.4	48.5	103.6	16.2	5.0	5.0	.9	.5	27.6	35.5	19.1	7.8	3.5	9.7	75.6	206.8
1972	27.6	1.7	13.7	11.2	55.5	109.7	17.4	4.7	4.0	1.1	.6	27.8	32.5	18.8	6.8	3.3	7.4	68.8	206.3
1973	27.6	1.7	14.6	11.4	54.6	109.9	14.7	4.6	4.0	1.0	1.1	25.4	34.5	18.8	8.0	3.2	9.2	73.7	209.0
1974	27.7	1.7	12.9	11.2	59.1	112.6	16.1	4.4	4.0	.6	.9	26.0	35.6	17.2	6.4	2.7	8.8	70.7	209.3
1975	29.7	1.4	15.2	12.1	69.4	127.8	17.9	4.3	4.4	.8	1.0	28.4	36.8	17.0	6.7	3.1	10.8	74.4	230.6
1976	29.4	1.2	14.3	13.1	67.4	125.4	19.0	3.1	5.2	.7	1.1	29.1	38.4	18.0	6.6	3.0	9.4	75.4	229.9
1977	26.7	1.3	12.4	12.2	69.8	122.4	16.9	3.4	5.2	.8	1.0	27.3	39.6	18.5	6.7	2.8	9.2	76.8	226.5
1978	27.0	1.4	14.4	13.0	59.8	115.6	16.1	3.7	6.7	.7	1.0	28.2	40.2	17.3	8.1	3.0	7.6	76.2	220.0
1979[7]	24.8	1.4	14.3	11.7	61.6	113.8	17.3	3.5	8.3	.6	1.0	30.7	42.5	17.9	7.4	2.5	11.3	81.6	226.1

[1] Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960 includes Alaska and Hawaii. Revisions were made for certain items from 1960 through 1978. [2] Crop and pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. [3] 1954-59 average includes juice beginning 1955 and fruit beginning 1956. [4] The estimates for 1960-1978 have been revised to reflect a correction of the distribution of imports between hot pack and frozen citrus juices. [5] Includes only apples grown in commercial areas. [6] Not comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Food Processors Association. [7] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 29—Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-79[1]

Year	Citrus fruit							Noncitrus fruit					
	Oranges	Tangerines	Tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grapefruit	Total citrus	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Bananas	Bushberries[3]	Cherries
	Pounds												
1950-54 av.	27.1	2.1	---	3.8	0.15	10.5	43.7	22.2	0.4	0.5	20.1	---	0.7
1955-59 av.	21.3	1.7	[2]0.1	3.1	.14	10.2	36.6	20.3	.3	.6	17.8	---	.5
1960	19.3	1.2	.23	2.9	.12	10.0	33.7	18.3	.21	.9	20.5	---	.4
1961	16.1	1.8	.20	2.8	.12	9.8	30.8	16.4	.20	.4	19.9	---	.5
1962	15.6	1.5	.35	2.8	.11	9.1	29.5	17.5	.20	.6	16.3	---	.5
1963	11.9	.9	.28	2.5	.13	6.4	22.1	16.7	.16	.5	16.6	---	.4
1964	14.3	1.4	.32	2.6	.12	7.5	26.2	17.9	.20	.6	16.9	---	.6
1965	16.4	1.6	.38	2.4	.14	8.3	29.2	16.3	.10	.4	17.9	---	.4
1966	16.4	1.6	.45	2.3	.12	8.4	29.2	16.0	.17	.6	18.3	---	.5
1967	17.9	1.9	.59	2.3	.10	9.0	31.8	16.2	.11	.8	18.3	---	.5
1968	14.1	1.3	.64	2.2	.15	8.0	26.4	15.7	.11	.5	18.5	---	.5
1969	16.1	1.6	.55	2.1	.15	7.8	28.4	14.9	.09	.7	18.0	---	.5
1970	16.2	1.6	.62	2.0	.19	8.2	28.8	18.3	.12	.4	17.6	.18	.5
1971	15.8	1.8	.17	2.2	19	8.6	29.3	16.2	.14	.8	18.3	.16	.6
1972	14.5	1.7	.72	1.9	.22	8.6	27.6	17.4	.08	.4	18.1	.11	.3
1973	14.5	1.7	.62	2.0	22	8.6	27.6	14.7	.09	.8	18.4	.15	.7
1974	14.6	1.9	.69	2.0	.23	8.3	27.7	16.1	.06	.7	18.7	.16	.6
1975	16.1	2.0	1.01	2.0	.24	8.4	29.7	17.9	.08	1.2	17.9	.16	.7
1976	14.9	2.0	.95	1.9	.26	9.4	29.4	19.0	.10	.8	19.5	.11	.8
1977	13.6	1.9	.96	2.1	.26	7.8	26.7	17.0	.09	1.3	19.5	.06	.6
1978	13.7	1.6	.83	2.2	.24	8.5	27.0	16.1	.07	1.1	20.6	.18	.6
1979[5]	12.6	1.6	.70	2.0	.28	7.6	29.8	17.3	.04	1.3	21.4	.26	.7

Year	Noncitrus fruit (continued)												
	Cranberries	Figs	Grapes	Nectarines	Peaches	Pears	Pineapple	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Strawberries	Miscellaneous fruit[4]	Total noncitrus	Total fruit
	Pounds												
1950-54 av.	0.3	0.04	5.4	0.2	9.7	4.0	0.5	---	1.8	1.5	---	67.4	111.1
1955-59 av.	.3	.03	4.3	.3	8.8	3.5	.5	---	1.6	1.5	---	60.3	96.9
1960	.24	.02	3.9	.5	9.5	2.6	.6	.06	1.2	1.3	---	60.2	93.9
1961	.29	.02	3.8	.6	9.7	2.6	.5	.08	1.3	1.6	---	57.9	88.7
1962	.28	.02	4.2	.5	8.2	2.6	.4	.07	1.3	1.6	---	54.3	83.8
1963	.22	.02	4.2	.6	7.6	2.0	.5	.06	1.4	1.6	---	52.6	74.7
1964	.22	.02	3.9	.7	6.0	2.4	.6	.09	1.5	1.7	---	53.3	79.5
1965	.19	.02	4.2	.7	6.8	1.8	.6	.08	1.4	1.3	---	52.2	81.4
1966	.17	.02	4.3	.7	6.2	2.4	.5	.08	1.2	1.4	---	52.6	81.8
1967	.14	.01	3.5	.5	4.9	1.8	.6	.10	1.3	1.5	---	50.2	82.0
1968	.15	.02	3.8	.6	6.6	2.0	.6	.10	1.3	1.8	---	52.2	78.6
1969	.17	.01	3.6	.6	6.7	2.2	.6	.08	1.1	1.8	---	51.1	79.5
1970	.18	.01	2.8	.6	5.7	2.0	.7	.12	1.5	1.8	.14	52.6	81.4
1971	.20	.01	2.4	.6	5.7	2.4	.7	.10	1.3	1.9	.16	51.7	81.0
1972	.15	.03	2.2	.8	3.9	2.5	.8	.11	1.1	1.7	.15	49.9	77.5
1973	.19	.04	2.6	.7	4.3	2.5	.9	.14	1.2	1.6	.18	49.2	76.8
1974	.15	.05	2.8	.9	4.4	2.3	.9	.17	1.5	1.9	.20	51.7	79.4
1975	.15	.03	3.2	.9	5.1	2.8	1.0	.17	1.3	1.8	.24	54.7	84.4
1976	.19	.02	3.3	1.0	5.3	2.7	1.2	.21	1.3	1.7	.23	57.2	86.6
1977	.19	.03	3.2	1.2	5.3	2.7	1.4	.26	1.6	2.0	.17	56.6	83.3
1978	.18	.03	3.1	1.2	5.3	2.2	1.4	.26	1.6	2.2	.15	56.3	83.3
1979[5]	.20	.03	3.4	1.4	5.8	2.6	1.4	.13	1.8	2.0	.13	59.8	84.6

[1] All data on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Three-year average. [3] Includes blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, currants, loganberries, black and red raspberries, and other berries. [4] Includes mangoes, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, chinese gooseberries, and other fruit. [5] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation and annual data prior to 1960.

Table 30--Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-79[1]

Year	Canned fruit														Chilled citrus sections[2]
	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cran-berries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (in-cluding spiced)	Pears	Pineapple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections	Total	
	Pounds														
1950-54 av.	2.5	1.0	0.40	1.5	0.8	0.14	2.2	5.3	1.6	3.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	20.7	---
1955-59 av.	3.1	1.0	.30	1.3	.8	.13	2.6	5.7	1.8	3.3	.4	.8	1.0	22.3	[3]0.2
1960	3.4	1.1	.20	1.1	.6	.09	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	1.0	22.6	.4
1961	3.6	1.2	.18	1.2	1.0	.08	2.7	6.2	1.8	3.1	.2	1.0	.9	23.2	.4
1962	3.4	.9	.19	1.2	.8	.08	2.8	6.4	2.1	2.8	.4	.8	.9	22.8	.4
1963	3.6	1.1	.14	1.0	.8	.07	2.8	6.6	2.0	3.2	.3	.8	.6	23.0	.3
1964	3.7	1.0	.14	1.3	.7	.07	2.6	6.6	1.6	3.2	.3	1.0	.8	23.0	.4
1965	3.8	1.1	.14	1.1	.8	.09	2.9	6.7	1.9	3.1	.3	.7	.9	23.5	.3
1966	3.3	1.1	.16	1.0	.8	.09	3.0	6.2	1.9	3.1	.4	.8	1.0	22.9	.5
1967	3.7	.9	.18	.8	.8	.07	2.7	6.1	1.8	3.1	.4	.9	1.1	22.6	.5
1968	3.5	.9	.14	.7	.9	.07	2.8	5.7	1.4	3.7	.3	.7	1.1	21.9	.4
1969	3.6	.9	.13	1.0	.8	.04	3.2	6.9	2.0	3.4	.3	1.2	.8	24.2	.4
1970	3.7	1.0	.10	.9	.9	.05	3.2	5.9	2.0	3.3	.3	1.1	.9	23.3	.4
1971	3.6	1.0	.11	.9	.8	.04	2.7	5.4	2.0	3.3	.3	.9	.9	21.9	.3
1972	3.5	.7	.12	.8	.8	.09	2.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.4	.3
1973	3.4	.8	.13	.7	1.0	---	3.0	4.9	2.2	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.3	.3
1974	3.1	.6	.09	.7	.9	---	2.7	5.0	1.8	2.8	.2	.9	.8	19.7	.3
1975	3.2	.5	.13	.9	.8	---	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.7	.2	.9	.7	19.2	.3
1976	[4]2.3	.6	.10	.7	.8	---	2.7	5.0	2.1	3.1	.2	1.0	.6	19.2	.3
1977	2.4	.6	.12	.7	.7	---	2.8	5.1	2.2	3.5	.2	1.0	.6	19.9	.2
1978[5]	2.6	.4	.05	.7	.8	---	2.8	4.3	1.8	3.9	.2	.8	.7	19.1	.2
1979[5]	2.5	.4	.05	.7	.8	---	2.7	4.1	1.8	4.3	.2	1.2	.7	19.5	.2

[1] Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Produced commercially in Florida. [3] Four-year average. [4] Not comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Food Processors. [5] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 31—Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-79[1]

Year	Canned														Chilled[2]		
	Citrus							Pineapple									
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan-gerine	Citrus concen-trate[3]	Total	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Single strength	Concen-trate[3]	Prune	Total	Orange	Grape fruit	Total
	Pounds																
1950-54 av. .	3.39	2.21	1.00	0.08	0.16	1.69	8.54	0.56	0.70	0.66	2.47	---	0.90	13.83	---	---	---
1955-59 av. .	2.48	1.93	.65	12	.08	1.42	6.65	.72	1.13	.76	2.42	[4]1.12	1.08	13.43	1.44	[5]0.05	1.47
1960	2.12	1.51	.51	.13	.07	1.35	5.69	.89	1.06	.76	2.15	1.25	1.06	12.86	2.10	.02	2.12
1961	1.70	1.39	.45	13	.06	1.41	5.14	.95	52	.71	2.07	1.19	1.05	11.63	1.65	.03	1.68
1962	1.92	1.48	.47	.13	.06	.95	5.01	1.05	.52	.65	2.09	1.18	1.06	11.56	2.19	.08	2.27
1963	1.69	1.30	.42	.13	.04	1.40	4.98	1.21	.36	.63	2.61	1.74	1.11	12.64	1.14	.03	1.17
1964	1.17	1.09	.30	.11	.04	1.16	3.87	1.49	.28	.65	1.97	1.64	1.11	11.01	1.29	.07	1.36
1965	1.24	1.39	.30	.10	.02	.74	3.79	1.53	.38	.74	1.84	1.19	1.16	10.63	1.90	.05	1.95
1966	1.53	1.73	.34	.10	.02	.94	4.66	1.17	.40	.63	1.92	1.73	1.10	11.61	3.04	.14	3.18
1967	1.57	2.33	.39	.10	.02	.94	5.35	1.35	.39	.67	1.76	.96	1.09	11.57	4.15	.23	4.38
1968	1.19	2.22	.32	10	.01	81	4.65	1.69	.37	.55	2.14	1.51	.75	11.76	3.96	.24	4.20
1969	1.30	2.94	.33	.10	.01	1.98	6.66	2.41	.41	.54	1.61	1.83	1.10	14.56	3.87	.30	4.17
1970	1.75	2.98	.33	.10	.01	1.32	6.49	2.67	.70	.58	1.60	1.37	1.11	14.51	4.35	.34	4.69
1971	1.60	3.27	.30	.10	.005	1.36	6.63	3.25	.68	.70	1.54	1.20	1.09	15.09	4.35	.43	4.78
1972	1.47	3.28	.25	.10	.01	1.61	6.72	2.63	.56	.54	1.67	1.11	.67	13.90	4.58	.62	5.20
1973	1.67	3.46	.23	.11	.003	1.70	7.17	2.58	.51	.56	2.04	1.25	.99	15.10	4.70	.55	5.25
1974	1.47	3.55	.21	.10	.002	1.02	6.35	2.57	.53	.67	1.18	1.17	.73	13.20	4.68	.53	5.21
1975	1.54	3.41	.22	.12	.003	2.18	7.48	2.89	.79	.59	1.08	1.18	.83	14.84	5.07	.62	5.69
1976	1.38	3.40	.31	.08	.003	1.87	7.04	3.37	.78	.57	1.17	.88	1.01	14.82	5.43	.74	6.17
1977	1.47	3.19	.21	.08	.003	1.15	6.10	3.36	.68	.46	1.24	1.17	.90	13.91	5.05	.71	5.76
1978	1.75	3.58	.16	.07	002	1.51	7.01	4.34	.77	.94	1.33	1.39	.95	16.79	5.40	.77	6.17
1979[6]	2.09	3.43	.07	.05	.002	1.38	7.02	5.37	.58	.66	1.34	1.51	.82	17.30	4.98	.58	5.56

[1] Civilian consumption only. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning prior to year indicated. Beginning 1960, incldues Alaska and Hawaii. The estimates for 1960-1978 have been revised to reflect a correction of the distribution of imports between hot pack and frozen citrus juices. [2] Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconsituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale. [3] Single-strength equivalent. [4] Three-year average. [5] Four-year average. [6] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation, for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 32—Frozen fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-79[1]

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscel-laneous[2]	Total
	Pounds											
1950-54 av.	0.08	0.10	0.18	1.19	0.11	0.27	0.04	0.59	[3]0.05	0.18	0.12	2.89
1955-59 av.	.09	.14	.20	1.53	[3].14	.41	.04	.63	.09	.22	.22	3.68
1960	.14	.10	.21	1.28	.12	.40	.07	.71	.03	.24	.20	3.50
1961	.10	.16	.20	1.38	.08	.37	.06	.64	.12	.27	.19	3.57
1962	.14	.19	.17	1.42	.11	.32	.06	.74	.08	.30	.23	3.76
1963	.14	.21	.17	1.56	.09	.41	.07	.71	.08	.32	.14	3.90
1964	.12	.18	.17	1.31	.07	.44	.06	.62	.12	.24	.26	3.59
1965	.07	.19	.13	1.39	.07	.45	.06	.78	.06	.32	.16	3.68
1966	.07	.15	.15	1.40	.03	.39	.10	.74	.05	.30	.17	3.55
1967	.12	.17	.17	1.40	.07	.55	.10	.54	.05	.30	.23	3.70
1968	.17	.25	.18	1.42	.12	.49	.08	.53	.12	.29	.19	3.84
1969	.14	.21	.14	1.42	.10	.54	.06	.60	.07	.29	.20	3.77
1970	.11	.21	.16	1.18	.06	.48	.06	.61	.03	.26	.17	3.33
1971	.17	.18	.16	1.40	.07	.54	.07	.68	.01	.25	.16	3.69
1972	.11	.18	.12	1.36	.06	.67	.05	.64	.01	.31	.15	3.66
1973	.08	.16	.10	1.19	.05	.62	.08	.83	.04	.22	.16	3.53
1974	.06	.14	.09	1.13	.05	.34	.06	.50	.01	.28	.13	2.79
1975	.09	.19	.10	1.41	.04	.45	.07	.47	([5])	.28	.16	3.26
1976	.12	.14	.13	1.30	.05	.38	.06	.71	.01	.13	.10	3.13
1977	.13	.14	.13	1.19	.04	.45	.07	.40	.02	.29	.16	3.02
1978	.10	.11	.11	1.40	.04	.40	.07	.48	.02	.27	.17	3.17
1979[4]	.06	.13	.08	1.16	.03	.34	.06	.34	.01	.22	.14	2.57

[1] Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Includes prunes and plums. [3] Four-year average. [4] Preliminary. [5] Negligible.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

Table 33—Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-79[1]

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight /	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
	Pounds							
1950-54 av. .	2.65	9.32	0.06	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.07	0.13
1955-59 av. .	3.96	13.94	.14	.51	.04	.14	.10	.25
1960	4.56	16.07	.16	.56	.03	.11	.13	.38
1961	4.46	15.72	.14	.49	.01	.04	.06	.16
1962	5.19	18.29	.16	.56	.01	.04	.10	.30
1963	3.62	12.76	.11	.39	.01	.04	.19	.62
1964	3.46	12.20	.13	.46	.004	.014	.11	.34
1965	4.18	14.73	.15	.53	.01	.04	.05	.13
1966	3.95	13.92	.16	.56	.003	.011	.04	.09
1967	5.72	20.16	.22	.78	.01	.04	.05	.13
1968	5.71	20.13	.15	.53	.001	.004	.04	.09
1969	5.18	18.26	.14	.49	.001	.004	.04	.09
1970	5.93	20.90	.21	.74	.001	.004	.03	.06
1971	6.94	24.46	.23	.81	.001	.004	.03	.06
1972	7.94	27.99	.31	1.09	.001	.004	.04	.09
1973	7.73	27.25	.32	1.13	([2])	([2])	.03	.06
1974	8.48	29.89	.34	1.20	([2])	([2])	.03	.06
1975	9.46	33.35	.28	.99	([2])	([2])	.11	.26
1976	9.94	35.04	.08	.28	([2])	([2])	.02	.02
1977	9.90	34.90	.52	1.83	.001	.004	.06	.14
1978	7.98	28.13	.52	1.83	([2])	([2])	.11	.29
1979[3]	8.70	30.67	.51	1.80	([2])	([2])	.04	.09

Year	Lemonade base		Limeade		Tangerine		Total	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
					Pounds			
1950-54 av. .	0.31	0.23	---	---	[4]0.02	[4]0.09	3.14	10.11
1955-59 av. .	.64	.48	0.05	0.18	.04	.15	4.97	15.64
1960	.76	.56	.05	.18	.04	.14	5.73	18.00
1961	.62	.46	.04	.14	.05	.18	5.38	17.19
1962	.48	.36	.05	.18	.07	.25	6.06	19.98
1963	.44	.33	.04	.14	.05	.18	4.46	11.46
1964	.51	.38	.06	.21	.05	.18	4.32	13.78
1965	.52	.38	.03	.11	.05	.18	4.99	16.10
1966	.44	.33	.03	.11	.05	.18	4.67	15.20
1967	.48	.36	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.57	21.79
1968	.41	.30	.03	.11	.04	.14	6.38	21.30
1969	.39	.29	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.84	19.41
1970	.34	.25	.04	.14	.05	.18	6.60	22.27
1971	.35	.26	.06	.21	.05	.18	7.66	25.98
1972	.38	.28	.06	.21	.05	.18	8.78	29.84
1973	.47	.35	.03	.11	.05	.18	8.63	29.08
1974	.43	.32	.02	.07	.04	.14	9.34	31.68
1975	.98	.73	.09	.32	.06	.21	10.98	35.86
1976	.52	.38	.06	.21	.03	.11	10.65	36.04
1977	.39	.29	.08	.28	.08	.28	11.03	37.72
1978	.70	.52	.07	.25	.07	.25	9.45	31.27
1979[3]	.33	.24	.09	.32	.07	.25	9.74	33.37

[1] Civilian consumption, Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. The estimates for 1960-1978 have been revised to reflect a correction of the distribution of import between hot pack and frozen citrus juices. Product weight includes concentrated and single-strenght juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single-strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; Lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. [2] Negligible. [3] Preliminary. [4] Three-year average.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) Fruit Situation and annual data prior to 1960.

Table 34—Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-79[1]

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates[2]	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes[3]	Raisins	Total
					Pounds				
1950-54 average	0.12	0.12	0.51	0.32	0.11	0.009	0.92	1.75	3.86
1955-59 average	.10	.08	.49	.32	.07	.007	.75	1.59	3.42
1960	.10	.07	.45	.34	.06	.006	.62	1.42	3.07
1961	.09	.07	.34	.33	.05	.003	.62	1.60	3.10
1962	.12	.05	.36	.26	.06	.004	.68	1.47	3.00
1963	.08	.06	.37	.30	.05	.003	.58	1.49	2.93
1964	.09	.06	.31	.27	.04	.003	.67	1.45	2.89
1965	.09	.06	.31	.33	.05	.001	.59	1.54	2.97
1966	.15	.06	.31	.27	.04	.001	.54	1.64	3.01
1967	.10	.05	.31	.20	.03	.003	.56	1.52	2.77
1968	.11	.06	.27	.25	.03	.001	.66	1.44	2.82
1969	.18	.04	.21	.16	(4)	.001	.57	1.47	2.63
1970	.11	.05	.29	.23	.01	.003	.68	1.34	2.71
1971	.06	.06	.31	.19	.02	.01	.59	1.38	2.62
1972	.08	.05	.29	.12	.02	.01	.49	.96	2.02
1973	.14	.04	.29	.14	.01	.002	.55	1.40	2.57
1974	.11	.03	.25	.16	.01	.002	.56	1.35	2.47
1975	.13	.05	.35	.16	.02	.004	.67	1.66	3.04
1976	.14	.06	.42	.18	.02	.005	.53	1.27	2.62
1977	.12	.06	.37	.16	.02	.01	.48	1.32	2.54
1978	.13	.04	.35	.18	.01	.004	.45	1.00	2.16
1979[5]	.13	.06	.38	.17	.01	.01	.46	1.87	3.09

[1] Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Pits-in basis. [3] Excludes quantities used for juice. [4] Negligible. [5] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1960.

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